Thursday,
21st March, 1957

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME I, 1957

(19th to 28th March, 1957)

सत्यमेव जयते

Preservation Unit
26-6-89
Fumigated
On 29.9.83
Parliament Library

FIFTEENTH SESSION, 1957

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

[*Part I—Debates, Volume I*—*19th to 28th March*, 1957]

COLUMNS.

No. 1, *Tuesday*, 19*th March*, 1957—

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—
Starred Questions Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 3, 6 and 9 . . . 1—16
WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTION—
Unstarred Question No. 1 16
Daily Digest 17-18

No. 2, *Wednesday*, 20*th March*, 1957—

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—
Starred Questions Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 15 . . . . 19—42
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—
Starred Questions Nos. 18, 25. 43
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2, 3, 4 43-44
Daily Digest 45-46

No. 3, *Thursday*, 21*st March*, 1957—

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—
Starred Questions Nos. 30 to 32, 34 to 37, 39 to 45 and 33 . . . . 47—70
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—
Starred Question No. 38 71
Unstarred Questions Nos. 5 to 13 71-76
Daily Digest 77-78

No. 4, *Friday*, 22*nd March*, 1957—

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—
Starred Questions Nos. 46, 47, 50 to 52, 54, 49 and 53 . . . 79—94
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—
Starred Questions Nos. 48 and 55 95
Unstarred Questions Nos. 14 to 17 . . . . 95—98
Daily Digest 99-100

5, *Monday*, 25*th March*, 1957—

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—
Starred Questions Nos. 56, 59, 60, 62 to 72 . . . . . . 101—25
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—
Starred Questions Nos. 57 and 61 125-26
Unstarred Questions Nos. 18 to 25 . . . . 126—33
Correction of answer to Starred Question No. 59, dated 25-3-57 . . 133-34
Daily Digest 135-36

6, *Tuesday*, 26*th March*, 1957—

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—
Starred Questions Nos. 73 to 79, 81, 82 and 84 to 96 . . . 137—73
Short Notice Question No. 1 173-74

Columns

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 80 and 83 174-75

Unstarred Questions Nos. 26 to 45 and 45-A . . . . . 175—86

Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1257 186

Daily Digest 187-88

No. 7, *Wednesday,* 27*th* *March,* 1957—

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 98, 98-A, 100 to 106, 108 to 110, 111, 112 114 and 115 . . . . 189—218

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 107, 110-A and 113 219-20

Unstarred Questions Nos. 47 to 52 . . . . . 220—23

Correction of Answers to Unstarred Questions No. 2273, dated 22-5-56 . 224

Daily Digest 225-26

No. 8, *Thursday,* 28*th* *March,* 1957—

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 116 to 121, 123 to 125, 127 to 129, 131 and 132 . . . . 227—50

Short Notice Question No. 2 . . . . 250—53

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 126 and 130 253-54

Unstarred Questions Nos. 53 to 57 . . . . 254—58

Daily Digest 259-60

Resume 261-62

Index . . . . (1—35)

Note : The sign + marked above a name indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 21*st March*, 1957.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bilaspur

***30. Shri Anandchand:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce Bilaspur District in Himachal Pradesh to the status of a sub-division in the immediate future; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) There is no such proposal at the moment.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Anandchand: In view of the fact that the Government of India are at the moment reviewing the whole administrative set-up in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh, may I know whether the question about the reduction of the districts in the present set-up will be considered in that review?

Shri Datar: At present this question is not under consideration.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जिन राज्यों का पुनर्गठन हो चुका है, क्या उनके बारे में गवर्नमेंट यह विचार कर रही है कि राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी जाए कि जिलों, कमिश्नरियों और तहसीलों का नये और वैज्ञानिक ढंग से पुनर्संगठन किया जाय, क्या इस बारे में कोई हिदायतें दी गई है या दी जा रही है ?

श्री दातार ऐसे प्रश्न राज्य सरकारों के विचाराधीन है ।

Pakistan Nationals in India

***31. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 195 on the 21st November, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the movements of visitors from Pakistan are effectively controlled in the interest of security of India;

(b) the total number of Pakistanis who overstayed during 1956; and

(c) the action taken against them?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Legislation has recently been undertaken to exercise effective control over the movements of Pakistani nationals where it is necessary in the interest of security of the country to take action against those who have overstayed the period of authorised residence. Information as to the exact number of persons falling in the latter category will be known only after the new law has been in force for some time.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know how many unauthorised Pakistanis have come to India, and how many have come with visas?

Shri Datar: This information is being collected and will be accurately found after the new Act has been brought into force.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Is it a fact that some of them have been allowed to stay here permanently and, if so, under what circumstances?

Shri Datar: No person has been allowed to stay here permanently. There are certain permits for staying here for one year. Formerly it was for a longer period; now it is confined to one year, and the requests have been renewed every year.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how many authorised persons, after entry into India, are suspected to have been trying to work as agents of Pakistan?

Shri Datar: It is very difficult to say with regard to this at this time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When the disturbances took place in U.P., certain Pakistanis were alleged to have taken part in them. May I know if that thing had been enquired into and, if so, what happened to the result of that enquiry?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise?

Shri Datar: May I know the disturbances to which the hon. Member is referring?

Shri D. C. Sharma: About the *Religious Leaders* agitation.

Mr. Speaker: There is a publication.

Shri Datar: I would like to know from the hon. Member as to the year of the disturbances referred to by him.

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow, it does not arise out of this question.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether some of the Pakistani nationals have been allowed to acquire Indian citizenship rights and, if so, under what circumstances?

Shri Datar: That is an entirely different question. Here the question is whether certain regulations should be put into force for preventing the entry of persons without proper authorisation permits.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it a very clear line of distinction between *bona fide* visitors and *mala fide* visitors; or, is it matter of laxity in the case of *mala fide* visitors and of rigidity in the case of *bona fide* visitors?

Shri Datar: Whenever any person is permitted or offered a visa, he is supposed to be *bona fide* until the contrary is proved. And whenever it is proved, proper action is taken.

Finds in the Himalayan Districts

***32. Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been submitted by the foreign Geologists who have recently been exploring in the Himalayan Districts about their various finds; and

(b) if so, its nature?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No exploration in the Himalayan Districts has been carried out recently by foreign Geologists.

राजमाता कमलेन्दुमति शाह : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि ऋषिकेश के नजदीक चूने के पत्थर की बहुत बड़ी खान मिली है ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : जिओलोजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया विभाग समय समय इस तरीके की तमाम खोजबीन किया करता है। प्रश्न तो यह था कि फारेन एक्सपर्टस ने हिमालियन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में क्या खोजबीन की और मैं ने उस के जवाब में यह कहा कि फारेन एक्सपर्टस ने हिमालियन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में कोई खोजबीन नहीं की ।

राजमाता कमलेन्दुमति शाह : क्या आप फारेन एक्सपर्टस को ऐसे स्थानों पर भेजेंगे

जहां पहले बहुत अच्छे किस्म के लोहे की खान थी लेकिन अंग्रेजो ने राजनीति के कारण उसको बंद कर दिया था ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : ऐसी खोजबीन करने के लिए फारेन एक्सपर्टस की कोई जरूरत नहीं हैं । हमारे यहां अपने विशेषज्ञ काफ़ी तादाद में सुलभ हैं और वे काम भी कर रहे हैं ।

राजमाता कमलेन्दुमति शाह : क्या आप उनको भेजेंगे ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : हमारा तो सालाना कार्यक्रम तैयार हो जाता है और उसी कार्यक्रम के अनुसार हमारे विशेषज्ञ इस समय हिमालय में भी तलाश कर रहे हैं ।

University Grants Commission

***34. Shri C. R. Iyyunni:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any discrimination exists between the colleges directly run by the Universities of Madras and Travancore and those affiliated to them in regard to the pay-scales of their teachers, as recommended by the University Grants Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The University Grants Commission is not at present dealing with the affiliated Colleges. The question of discrimination, therefore, does not arise.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: May I know whether the case of affiliated colleges will be taken into consideration?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, the University Grants Commission is considering the question.

Shri A. M. Thomas: What sort of aid has the University Grants Commission promised to give in the matter of these colleges which are directly run by the University?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I said, the University Grants Commission is dealing at present only with the Universities, in the absence of any modification of the regulations. Regulations have not been made with regard to affiliated colleges which may come under the purview of the University Grants Commission at a later stage. At present the University Grants Commission is only dealing with the Universities.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I want to know what sort of aid has been promised to the Universities.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The University Grants Commission has decided to improve the salary scale of University teachers who are in the direct employment of the Universities as follows:

Professors	Rs. 850—1,250
Readers	Rs. 500-25-800
Lecturers	Rs. 250—500.

And the Commission has decided that the additional expenditure will be shared between the University Grants Commission and the State Governments in the ratio of 80:20.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Arising out of the answer given by the Deputy Minister, may I know whether the question of the pay scales of teachers in the affiliated colleges formed a part of the enquiry by the University Grants Commission?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I can only repeat what I have already said, namely, that the University Grants Commission, according to the Act, deals only with the Universities and the question of affiliated colleges does not come within its purview at the present moment.

Shri B. D. Pande: I want to know from which date these revised pay scales mentioned by the hon. Minister will come into operation.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid I cannot give the date. We have already written to the Universities. If the hon. Member tables a separate question, I will be able to give the date.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: May I know whether the policy of dealing only with the institutions under the University will not create dissatisfaction in the minds of the teachers who are employed by the affiliated colleges?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have full sympathy with the affiliated colleges, and as soon as more funds are available, that question will be taken up.

Dr. Rama Rao: Since the majority of our Universities are affiliating Universities, and since most of the College Lecturers and Professors are out of this aid, will Government reconsider the question of giving aid to the affiliated colleges also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The University Grants Commission has already appointed a Committee to go into this question; and the Committee does consider that the revision of the salaries of the Professors and Teachers in the affiliated colleges is of basic importance. As I have said, Government are already considering that question. I can only say at this stage that this question will be kept in view, because the Government attaches the greatest importance to improving the quality of the teaching profession.

Shri M. K. Moitra: The university deals mainly with post-graduate classes and the affiliated colleges deal with under-graduates....

Mr. Speaker: Are we arguing out this matter. The hon. Minister has already stated that as the rules stand at present these colleges do not come within the Commission's jurisdiction. They are trying to find ways and means to include them also. Why should there be an argument about this matter?

Shri M. K. Moitra: I am simply stating the fact.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right but we are not considering this now.

New Coal bearing Areas

***35. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a new coal bearing area has been discovered recently in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No, Sir. But the Rajasthan Government have reported the find of a new lignite (Brown coal) bearing area near the present Palana mines as a result of prospecting operations.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether the Central Government will undertake a survey of that area soon?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Geological Survey Department of the Government of India has not undertaken a survey of that area because the Rajasthan Government itself has carried out investigations there. As a result of those investigations, certain specific proposals for mining have been put forward by that Government which have been examined by the Planning Commission.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know the quantity of coal estimated to be available in that area and also whether it is possible to have it economically worked?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The report of the Rajasthan Government says that there are reserves of lignite amounting to about 20 million tons. That is their estimate.

Steel Plants

*†36. { **Dr. Satyawadi:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the installation of each of the three Steel Plants so far;

(b) the number of Engineers engaged so far for training in the steel industry at home and abroad respectively; and

(c) the staff so far appointed for each project?

The Minister of Finance, Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 6].

Dr. Rama Rao: The statement speaks of a by-product plant being constructed. Am I to understand that it includes all by-products, to be utilised in the fertiliser factory at Rourkela?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, Sir. The by-product plant mentioned is in regard to coal derivatives and sulphate of ammonia. The question of fertiliser factory is treated separately.

Shri Kamath: What is the proportion of the foreign element to the Indian component among the technical and other staff employed at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela? If the hon. Minister is not in a position to give us the figures today, could he tell us whether the proportion of foreign element to the Indian is higher in Bhilai than in Durgapur and Rourkela and if so, the reasons thereof?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I require notice.

Shri Jangde: May I know whether the Government is setting up training centres at these places for training technical personnel of the lower category?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir. There is a scheme for training apprentices in these three places.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The original allotment for these three projects stood at Rs. 350 crores. May I enquire whether the hon. Minister is in a position to tell the House the revised estimate?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: At the present moment, it will be purely a matter of conjecture. We must go a little further ahead before we can with any precision indicate the increase in costs.

Shri Kamath: Has the Minister's attention been drawn to a report in the *Nagpur Times* in December last year. I gave notice of a question last session which you disallowed; that was the end of the session according to which the senior Home Minister, Pandit Pant, is reported to have said that he would enquire into certain matters which were impeding the progress of the work at Bhilai and impairing the efficiency of the project at Bhilai?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member may address that question to the hon. Minister who is reported to have made that statement.

Dr. Rama Rao: We are told that there will be a fertiliser factory utilising the exhaust gases from the gas furnance—for instance, nitrogen etc. Is it a part of the scheme or at what stage is it?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: In one sense, it is part of the scheme because it is a question of using a particular product which arises because we are using a special process. But that may be a phased programme. The scheme may come into operation one year after the main plant comes into operation

Shri Kamath: Has the Soviet Government appointed any engineer in place of the late Chief Engineer Tovarich Kratenko after his tragic death?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I understand an appointment has been made.

Nagarjunakonda Excavations

*37. **Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a substantial portion of the ancient remains in Nagarjunakonda area will be excavated before submersion at the present rate and scale of the excavation works; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to remove all or most of the ancient and historical remains from that area?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Excavations are in full swing and antiquities unearthed will be preserved on the hill-top nearby. Some monuments will be transplanted, a few monuments will be reconstructed on the hill top, and scale models of others will be prepared.

Dr. Rama Rao: Has the Government published any report of the excavation that has been done so far?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir. If the hon. Member refers to the *Indian Archaeological Review* in 1954-55 and 1955-56, he will find a detailed account of the excavations carried on here.

Dr. Rama Rao: Is the Government aware that the excavations show much greater extent of the remains than original expectations and whether there is an opinion that the present speed is not sufficient to complete the work before water comes in?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Government is fully satisfied that the present progress is satisfactory. Before the end of 1959 or April 1960, before the project comes into being, all the necessary excavations would have been done. Proper care will be taken.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether any amount of money has been allotted and spent for constructing a building for housing all these ancient remains and monuments?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I shall need notice for this question.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I ask whether they have made enquiries from the Irrigation Department whether the first phase of the construction of the dam will not cover the portion which is under archaeological investigation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I said the phased programme of the excavation work has been prepared. It has been ensured that it will be completed by the end of 1959, instead of 1960. By that time, I expect the project will come into operation.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Deputy Minister is aware that there is a popular demand that Government should spend a crore or two and see that a big wall is constructed around some of these ancient monuments so that the dam water will not affect the remains?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I shall examine that question.

Nagarjunasagar Air-strip

***39. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to construct an Air-strip near Nagarjunasagar; and

(b) if so, when the construction will start?

The Minister of Legal Affairs and Civil Aviation (Shri Pataskar): (a) There is no proposal to construct an air-strip near Nagarjunasagar.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Joachim Alva: What is the aim of the Government in the matter of construction of air-strips? Is it the Government's aim to provide an air-strip in every district where there are no facilities for air landing?

Shri Pataskar: The present policy of the Government is ordinarily to undertake construction of new aerodromes only at such places in the country as are considered important from an all-India civil aviation point of view, where the air traffic is sufficient to justify the expenditure involved in the construction and maintenance of aerodromes.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know whether the Government has any priority list in the matter of building air-strips?

Shri Pataskar: No such list has been prepared.

Cancellation of Bank Licences

*40. **Shri C. R. Iyyunni:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state how many banks in the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State have been refused licences in 1956-57 so far to continue their activities?

The Minister for Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): So far 28 banks have been refused licences in the former Travancore-Cochin State, out of which 23 banks have been refused licences in 1956-57.

Shri C. R. Iyunni: May I know whether the economy of the State will be affected by the refusal of licences, in view of the fact that many people who have been making use of these banks for the purpose of taking loans and so on are now denied that right?

Shri A. C. Guha: The Reserve Bank took particular care before refusing licences, and I can try to allay the fears of the hon. Member by saying that the total capital and reserves of all these 28 banks were only Rs. 12 lakhs, deposits only Rs. 16 lakhs and advances only Rs. 18 lakhs. These banks were in a very moribund condition and almost in the process of self liquidation. They were hardly doing banking business; whatever assets they might have had were practically locked in some fixed investments and there were hardly any liquid assets available with them. So there was no other alternative but to refuse licences to them. I hope the hon. Member also knows that the recent Enquiry Commission on the Travancore-Cochin banks has also recommended that weeding out of unsound banks will go to strengthen the banking institutions in Travancore-Cochin.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether it is a fact that many of these banks have been refused licences because of the attitude of the Reserve Bank towards advances against landed property?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the hon. Member knows that the Reserve Bank showed an utmost liberal attitude to the Travancore-Cochin banks. There may be a certain policy about the advances against landed securities, but before refusing licences it was also considered that those places where these banks were working have been mostly covered by other banking institutions.

Iron Ore

*41. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether the output of iron ore in the country increased in 1956 as compared to 1955?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Yes, Sir. The production of iron ore increased from 4,652,940 tons in 1955 to 4,809,309 tons in 1956.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether this increased quantity of iron ore has been utilised in India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Nearly one-fourth of the iron ore is exported.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In view of the increasing demand for iron ore from abroad, may I know what steps are being taken to increase the output of iron ore?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The production of iron ore is increasing and the Ministry is in a position to say that we can increase our production much more rapidly than what we are doing at present, but because of transport difficulties it is no use perhaps to take steps to produce more than what could be lifted.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I know whether the exploitation of iron ore is limited only to those areas where geological surveys were conducted previously, or are any attempts being made to conduct fresh geological surveys to find out better sources of iron ore?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have a comprehensive programme of carrying on investigation of iron ore in almost all parts of the country.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know what steps the Government is taking to classify the various types of iron ore and to compare those types with the best in the world, just in the manner that the manganese ore in my constituency of North Kanara is known as the best in the world?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Classification of iron ore of different varieties available in our country has been and is being done very scientifically.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In view of the increasing demand for iron ore from abroad, may I know whether that section of the Geological Survey which deals with iron ore has been strengthened of late?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes. The technical strength and equipment that are required for expanding our investigations have been looked after carefully.

Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes

***42. Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the number of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes selected for study abroad State-wise in 1956-57; and

(b) the number of students of these classes who have been selected under **the** Public School Merit Scholarship Scheme in 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 7.]

डा० सत्यवादी : सवाल के पार्ट बी० में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की तादाद दिखायी गयी है । क्या यह ठीक है कि जब से यह स्कीम चली है यह तादाद हमेशा कम होती जा रही है, और क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इसके कारण की कोई तहकीकात की है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी नहीं. यह कोई ऐसी वृत्ति तो नहीं है कि बराबर कम होती जा रही है । आप फरमायें तो सन् १९५३ से १९५६ तक की परिस्थिति सामने रख सकता हूं । यह संख्या इसलिए घटती बढ़ती रहती है कि लोग मैरिट के अनुसार लिये जाते हैं । कभी योग्य व्यक्ति मिल जाते हैं और कभी नहीं मिलते ।

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know the total number of students sent abroad uptill now, and how many of them have been provided with suitable jobs after completing their studies abroad?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The total number for 1956-57 is given in the statement. If the hon. Member wants to know the total number for the previous years he will have to give me notice. As regards employment, this is beyond the scope of the scheme. Most of the students who return after studies abroad do get suitable employment, but to say exactly what the nature of employment is and how many people have been employed the hon. Member will have to give me notice. In any case this is a different question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there is any relaxation of age limit and qualifications when students belonging to these classes are selected?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I will place the rules on the Table of the House but, normally the selection is made by the Public Service Commission.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any of the students after foreign scholarships and also foreign foreign scholarships and also foreign employment?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is now getting beyond the scope of the question; he will have to give me notice.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: May I know whether it is a fact that there was enormous delay in the grant of scholarships during the current year which resulted in the expulsion of some of the students from hostels and, if so, may I know what measures the Government are taking to see that the scholarships are granted in time?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This question relates only to two scholarships, one with regard to foreign scholarship and the other with regard to public school scholarship. I am afraid the hon. Member is referring to various other scholarships to which this question does not relate.

Shri Thimmaiah: Although the amount for the award of scholarships is being raised every year the number of foreign scholarships is not raised in proportion to the amount sanctioned by the Government. May I know why it is so?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In the opinion of the Government the number of scholarships that are being given is sufficient. If more funds are available this question may be considered.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के विस्थापित व्यक्ति

*४३. **श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५६–५७ में अब तक पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के कितने विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को एंडमान भेजा गया है ; और

(ख) उन्हें रोजगार दिलाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) ३५७ परिवार

(ख) बसने वाले हर एक परिवार को धान की खेती के लिए ५ एकड़ साफ की हुई जमीन और मकान और बगीचे आदि लगाने के लिए ५ एकड़ बिना साफ की हुई पहाड़ी जमीन दी जाती है। हर एक परिवार को मकान बनाने तथा बैल, बर्तन, बीज और खाद खरीदने के लिए १७३० रुपये का ऋण दिया जाता है जो उसको वापस करना पड़ता है। पहली फसल के कटने तक उसकी आवश्यकताओं के लिए तथा अपने मकान से द्वीप समूह में आने जाने के किराए के लिए उसको १०५० रुपये का सहायक अनुदान दिया जाता है।

श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी : क्या यह सत्य है कि जो लोग वहां भेजे गये थे उनमें से कुछ वापस आ गये हैं ?

श्री दातार : थोड़े लोग वापस आये हैं।

श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी : पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए लोगों के सिवाय क्या और राज्यों के लोगों को भी एंडमान भेजा जाता है ?

श्री दातार : जी हां, केरल और बम्बई राज्यों से थोड़े लोगों को भेजा गया है।

Shri Kamath: What, Sir, is the number and, if these figures are not available, what, Sir, is the proportion, approximately if not accurately, of displaced persons from East Pakistan who have been settled in the Andamans, in West Bengal and in the rest of the Indian Union separately? The figures may be given separately for these three.

Shri Datar: So far as the families from East Pakistan are concerned, 1,282 families have been settled on the Andaman Islands. So far as others are concerned, 114 families from the former Travancore-Cochin State (now Kerala State) and nine families from other States have been settled.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Minister is in a position to state the results of the aerial survey made in Andhra and Orissa for settling the displaced persons from East Pakistan, in some of the regions of these States?

Shri Datar: This question has been considered so far as the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are concerned. In those islands a certain scheme is being put into operation, and according to it, so many families have been settled there already.

Shri Kamath: On a point of order. The hon. Minister either misheard or misunderstood my question. The answer that he has given relates to the number of persons who have been settled in the Andamans from various States of India. What I wanted to know was the number of persons from East Pakistan that have been settled in the Andamans, West Bengal and in other States of the Indian Union separately.

Shri Datar: I am not aware of the figures regarding the number of people who have come into West Bengal from East Pakistan. But the figures I gave relate to the refugees from East Pakistan who have been settled in the Andaman Islands.

Corruption Cases in Kerala

***44. Shri C. R. Iyyunni:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of corruption enquired into, evidence collected and charged as a result of the appointment of a Special Officer from Bombay side in the Kerala State for this purpose; and

(b) the number of cases that ended in conviction?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 24 cases have so far been registered and out of these in 8 cases proceedings have been instituted in courts.

(b) One.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: May I know the reason for bringing in such big officers from Bombay?

Shri Datar: He was an officer from Delhi; not from Bombay.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Is he still continuing in service?

Shri Datar: Yes; he is still there so far as I am aware.

Bomb Explosion in Delhi

***45. Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested in connection with the Juma Masjid bomb incident;

(b) the stage at which the enquiry is at present;

(c) the expenditure incurred so far upon this enquiry; and

(d) the expenditure incurred so far upon the security arrangements in Juma Masjid area?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Seven.

(b) The enquiries are still continuing.

(c) No expenditure has been incurred exclusively on this inquiry since no additional staff has been engaged for this purpose.

(d) While no additional expenditure has been incurred on the staff, the expenditure on the lighting arrangements made in that area since September 1, 1956 is not expected to exceed Rs. 13,000.

डा० सत्यवादी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो एन्क्वायरी अभी जारी है, वह किसी डेफीनेट क्लू के आधार पर हो रही है या अभी मुख्तलिफ लाइनों पर सोचा जा रहा है ?

श्री दातार : बहुत क्लूज हैं ।

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether, in view of the successive bomb explosions in that area, the Government have taken any steps with regard to the Delhi police arrangements to ensure that such incidents do not recur?

Shri Datar: The Government have taken all the necessary safeguards to see to it that they do not recur. I may point out to the hon. Member that except in two cases the explosions *were only of crackers.*

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether, in view of the security arrangements in that area, shopkeepers and residents of that area find that their business and their routine work are hampered because of the large number of police constables there, and whether the Government will take that into consideration and do something to relieve the condition?

Shri Datar: Government have to make security arrangements and Government would see to it that as far as possible those who carry on ordinary avocations are not affected.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know whether the Government are aware that it takes nearly six months for the police of a particular area to grapple with the major crime, to study the local characters and to round them up and punish them and bring them to book, whether the Government have drawn up a suitable programme and whether people from Bombay or Madras have been drafted?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sometimes even after 36 months they fail to grapple with it.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि दिल्ली में जामा मस्जिद के पास जो मामले—बम के धड़ाके—हुए हैं, उन के बारे में एन्क्वायरी करने में देरी होने के कारण जनता में असन्तोष और बेचैनी फैली हुई है और क्या इस बारे में कोई और कदम उठाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Datar: The Government are trying their best to expedite the investigations, but sometimes there are delays.

State Bank of India

***33. Shri B. K. Das (on behalf of Shri S. C. Samanta):** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the names of the places where branches of the State Bank of India have been opened since July 1956?

The Minister for Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): A statement showing the names of the places where branches of the State Bank of India have been opened from the 1st July, 1956 to the 28th February, 1957 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 8.]

Shri B. K. Das: I find that while there have been as many as 12 branches opened in Bombay and eight branches in Madras, there are very few branches in other States. May I know the reason for this?

Shri A. C. Guha: The main reason is, the difficulty in getting proper accommodation for opening branches. The State Bank has been conducting some discussions with the different State Governments so that they may help in finding the accommodation where strong rooms necessary for a bank, can also be put up.

Shri B. K. Das: Is there any target for 1956-57 and may I know whether that target has been fulfilled?

Shri A. C. Guha: As yet, I can say that 183 branches have been approved by the Reserve Bank and the Central Government out of which 38 have been opened so far, in addition to 36 branches from the old list. The remaining, I think, will be opened as quickly as possible. I can only give this assurance that the opening of branches in recent times has been somewhat more quick than before. Now, seven branches, I think, are being opened every month.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the branches which are contemplated to be opened will be opened as soon as the problem of accommodation is solved?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think there is no other difficulty. That is at least the main difficulty. Of course, the problem of personnel will also be considered but that is not the main difficulty. The main difficulty is that of accommodation.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that the Rural Credit Programme is very huge in the Second Five Year Plan and also that the greater emphasis on agricultural production is laid, are Government thinking of revising their targets of expansion of branches in the near future?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The whole question is under review. It is quite possible that our targets may be raised in regard to the number of branches that we are opening for the State Bank, but, as my hon. colleague mentioned, there are certain difficulties which are of a technical character and have to be overcome. The general policy of Government is to expand branch banking so as to serve the people of the locality and also to serve as institutions which will, so to say, mop up savings in the hands of the people.

RE: CONVERSION OF UNSTARRED QUESTIONS INTO STARRED QUESTIONS

Shri Kamath: I rise to a point of order and in the public interest. I would invite your attention to rules 51 and 63 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. I would request you to read rule 63 and in the exercise of the powers conferred by this and the other rules, I request that you will be pleased to direct that certain questions included in the list of unstarred questions may also be answered.

I would invite your close attention to rule 51 first, and then to rule 63. Rules 51 says:

"Unless the Speaker otherwise directs,"—of course, the Speaker has not otherwise directed so far—

> "The first hour of every sitting shall be available for the asking and answering of questions".

Then rule 63 empowers you to convert starred questions into unstarred questions, and I presume that the inverse authority must be assumed by you, for converting unstarred questions into starred questions. In any event, under rule 401 which, in your mellow wisdom and your judicious discretion you have invoked twice or thrice during the last year or two, I request that you will be pleased to invoke that rule and direct that two or three questions which are in the public interest and which are now in the unstarred list may be answered by the Ministers concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Offhand I am not able to give any ruling regarding the question raised by Mr. Kamath, namely, whether any particular unstarred questions can be restarred and so on. If any hon. Member feels that an unstarred question should be treated as a starred question and if he gives me sufficient notice in advance, I shall look into it and come prepared to the House and then inform him that I am going to allow that question to be put, subject to the availability of time. So far as today is concerned, I was taken by surprise.

Shri Kamath: May I seek a clarification on your ruling? May I ask whether this particular information or intimation has to be given to you by the Member concerned or any Member of the House, requesting earlier before the Question Hour that a particular unstarred question may be treated as a starred question?

Mr. Speaker: Many other questions may also arise. I would urge upon the hon. Member to think deeply, put what all he wants to say on paper and send it on to me; I will then consider it.

Shri Kamath: I have thought about it and said all that I wanted to say. And that is on record.

Mr. Speaker: I have answered what all has come to my mind. If any further doubts arise for clarification, they may be put on paper and sent to me.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Leave Rules

***38. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken regarding the liberalisation of leave rules applicable to Central Government employees;

(b) if so, when the revised leave rules will be made effective; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) to (c). Government have now decided to liberalise the leave rules applicable to Class IV employees of the Central Government. With effect from the 1st April 1957, they will earn leave on the same basis as other Government employees.

लोक सहायक सेना

श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का चालू वर्ष मे लोक सहायक सेना को बढ़ाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस हद तक ?

प्रतिरक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री महावीर त्यागी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) १९५७-५८ वर्ष में १,००,००० व्यक्तियों को लोक सहायक सेना में प्रशिक्षण दिये जाने का विचार है ।

Expenditure on Second General Elections

6. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received so far any report from the Election Commission regarding the expenditure on the Second General Elections in India; and

(b) if so, the total amount spent?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Official Language Commission Report

7. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 989 on the 17th December, 1956, and state:

(a) whether the report of the Language Commission has been examined;

(b) if so, which of its decisions are going to be implemented; and

(c) when the Report will be published?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The hon. Member's attention is invited to clauses (4) to (6) of Article 344 of the Constitution wherein the *procedure relating to the examination* of the report of the Commission as well as the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission has been laid down. The Parliamentary Committee, which has to examine the report in accordance with clause (5) referred to above has not yet been constituted.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Defence Science Organisation

8. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the main researches carried on by the Defence Science Organisation since August 1956 so far; and

(b) how many persons are engaged in the research work?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) A statement showing broadly the main activities and the type of work done in the various establishments of the Defence Science Organisation was laid on the Table of the House on 27th August 1956 in reply to Starred Question No. 1459. Another statement showing the main items of unclassified work done since August 1956 is now laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 9.]

(b) 86 Scientific officers.

Institute of Armament Studies, Kirkee

9. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the main work done by the Institute of Armament Studies, Kirkee during 1956-57 so far; and

(b) how many officers were trained during the same period?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) The Institute has been responsible for training Technical Staff Officers for the Services and for carrying out research on the performance of weapons.

(b) Fifteen Army Officers completed training in May, 1956. Six Air Force and seven Army Officers are still receiving training.

Smuggled Gold

10. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of smuggled gold seized during 1956-57; and

(b) the total value of the same?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) The total quantity of smuggled gold seized by the Customs authorities during the period 1st April 1956 to 28th February 1957 was 1,04,140 tolas approximately.

(b) The total value of the gold seized was Rs. 1,02,15,592 approximately

Currency Notes

11. **Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the value of currency notes issued during 1956-57 so far; and

(b) the value of currency notes issued during the corresponding period in 1955-56?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The value of Currency notes issued during the period 30th March, 1956 to 1st March, 1957 amounts to Rs. 48,13,76,000.

(b) The value of notes issued during the period 1st April, 1955 to 2nd March, 1956 amounts to Rs. 1,26,54,53,000.

Per Capita Income and Tax

12. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the *per capita* income in India during 1955-56;

(b) the *per capita* tax in India in 1955-56;

(c) the percentage of tax in this year in comparison with the income; and

(d) how it compares with those in U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and China?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The estimate of national income for 1955-56 is not yet available. For 1954-55, *per capita* income in India worked out at Rs. 262·1 (at current prices);

(b) On the basis of 'revised estimates' of tax receipts at the Centre and in the States for 1955-56, *per capita* taxation in that year works out at about Rs. 19.7;

(c) This can be calculated only after the estimate of national income for 1955-56 has become available;

(d) Information is not available.

Indian Navy

13. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government propose *to take for the modernisation of the* Navy; and

(b) the total number of new ships proposed to be acquired during 1957?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) All necessary steps are being taken to effect modernisation of the Navy, which is a continuous process involving—

(i) acquisition of new ships;

(ii) provision of better dockyard facilities;

(iii) indigenous manufacture of Naval stores and equipment; and

(iv) improved training facilities in India.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to reveal the number of new ships to be acquired during 1957.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 79

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): In reply to unstarred question No. 79 asked by Sarvashri V. P. Nayar and Punnoose in the Lok Sabha on 16th November, 1956, it was stated that information so far received indicated that while no donations were collected by private colleges in the former Travancore-Cochin State from students at the time of admission for the years 1952-53 to 1955-56, one college received a sum of Rs. 3,000 as donation from 48 students who were given admission to B.Sc. Zoology Main (Chemistry Subsidiary) during the year 1956-57. This reply had been given on the basis of the information supplied by the Kerala Government. The latter has now informed us that no donations were collected by private colleges in the former Travancore-Cochin State from students at the time of admission for the years 1952-53 to 1955-56 except by one college which received a sum of about Rs. 3,000 as donation from 48 students who were given admission to B.Sc. Zoology Main (Chemistry Subsidiary) during the year 1954-55.

Columns

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.... 47—70

S.Q. No. Subject

30. Bilaspur 47-48
31. Pakistan Nationals in India . . . . 48—50
32. Finds in the Himalayan Districts . . 50-51
34. University Grants Commission . . 51—53
35. New Coal bearing areas . . . 54
36. Steel Plants . . . . 54—56
37. Nagarjunakonda Excavations . . . 56—58
39. Nagarjunasagar Air-Strip 58-59
40. Cancellation of Bank Licenses . . 59-60
41. Iron ore 60-61
42. Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes . . . 61—63
43. Displaces Persons from East Pakistan . . 63—65

ORAL ANSWERS TO QESTIONS—contd.

S.Q.No. Subject Column

44. Corruption cases in Kerala . . . 65-66
45. Bomb Explosion in Delhi 66-67
33. State Bank of India . 68—70

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 71—76

S.Q. No.

38. Leave Rules . . . 1

U.S.Q. No.

5. Lok Sahayak Sena . 71
6. Expenditure on Second General Elections . 71-72
7. Official Language Commission Report . 72
8. Defence Science Organisation . . 72-73
9. Institute of Armament Studies, Kirkee . 73
10. Smuggled Gold . . 73
11. Currency Notes . . 74
12. *Per Capita* Income and Tax. . . . 74
13. Indian Navy . . 75

CORRECTION OF ANSWER U.S.Q. 79 DATED 16-11-56 76

CONTENTS

(*Part II Debates dated 18th to 28th March, 1957*)

No.1—Monday, 18th March, 1957

COLUMNS

- Deaths of certain Members . . . 1-2
- President's Assent to Bills . . . 2—4
- President's Address . . . 4—21
- Motion for Adjournment—
  - Food situation in Eastern U.P. . . . 21—23
- Papers laid on the Table . . . 23—27
- Public Accounts Committee—
  - Twentieth Report . . . 28
- Resignation of Members . . . 28
- Daily Digest . . . 29—34

No.2—Tuesday, 19th March, 1957

- Death of Shri P.S. Kumaraswami Raja . . . 35
- Papers laid on the Table . . . 35—40
- Estimates Committee—
  - Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Reports . . . 40
- Resignation of a Member . . . 40
- Railway Budget, 1957-58—Presented . . . 40—46
- Statement *re* Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1956-57 . . . 46
- Statement *re* Demands for Excess Grants for 1952-53 . . . 47
- Statement of Expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of Kerala State . . . 47-48
- Statement *re* Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways) for 1956-57 . . . 48
- Sea Customs Amendment Bill . . . 49—51
  - Motion to consider . . . 49
  - Clauses 2 to 7 and 1 . . . 50
  - Motion to pass as amended . . . 51
- Foreigners Laws (Amendment) Bill . . . 51—75
  - Motion to consider . . . 51
  - Clause 2 to 9 and 1 . . . 72—74
  - Motion to pass as amended . . . 75
- *Re*: Motion on address by the President . . . 75-76
- General Budget, 1957-58—Presented . . . 76—82
- Finance Bill—
  - Introduced . . . 83-84
- Rules Committee—
  - Eighth Report . . . 84
- Business Advisory Committee—
  - Forty-eighth Report . . . 84
- Daily Digest . . . 85—90

No.3—Wednesday, 20th March, 1957

- Papers laid on the Table . . . 91-92
- Estimates Committee—
  - Forty-Seventh Report . . . 92
- Motion on address by the President . . . 92—218
- Daily Digest . . . 219-20

No.4—Thursday, 21st March, 1957

- Papers laid on the Table . . . 221—24
- Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
  - Sixty-Eighth Report . . . 224
- Business Advisory Committee—
  - Forty-eighth Report . . . 224-25
- Motion on the Address by the President . . . 225—53
- Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways) 1956-57 . . . 253—74
- Supplementary Demands for Supplementary Grants 1956-57 . . . 274—315
- Demands for Excess Grants 1952-53 . . . 315—23
- Demands for Grants (Kerala) . . . 323—55
- General Budget—General Discussion . . . 355—72
- Daily Digest . . . 373—76

No.5—*Friday, 22nd March, 1957* COLUMNS

Papers laid on the Table . . . 377-78
Message from Rajya Sabha . . . 378
Bill laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . 379
Estimates Committee—
  Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Reports . . . 379
Resignation of Members . . . 379
Appropriation (Railways) Bill—Introduced . . . 379-80
Appropriation Bill—Introduced . . . 380
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill—Introduced . . . 380-81
Kerala Appropriation Bill—Introduced . . . 381
General Budget—General Discussion . . . 381—471
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
  Sixty-eighth Report . . . 471
Resolution *re* Nationalisation of Tea Industry . . . 472—87
Resolution *re* Statutory Body for Fixation of Sugar Cane Prices . . . 487—506
Daily Digest . . . 507-08

No.6—*Saturday, 23rd March, 1957*

Papers laid on the Table . . . 509
Committee on Absence of Members—
  Twentieth Report . . . 509-10
Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1957—
  Motions to consider and pass . . . 510
Appropriation Bill, 1957—
  Motions to consider and pass . . . 511
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1957—
  Motions to consider and pass . . . 511-12
Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1957—
  Motions to consider and pass . . . 512-13
General Budget—General Discussion . . . 513—58, 559—642
Business of the House . . . 558-59
Daily Digest . . . 643-44

No.7—*Monday, 25th March, 1957*

Papers laid on the Table . . . 645—48
Estimates Committee—
  Fifty-first, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Reports . . . 647
Resignation of a Member . . . 647
Kerala Budget, 1957-58 . . . 647—51
Message from the President . . . 651
Motion *re* International Situation . . . 651—782
Daily Digest . . . 783-84

No.8—*Tuesday, 26th March, 1957*

Death of Shri Satyapriya Bannerjee . . . 785
Papers laid on the Table . . . 785-86
Message from Rajya Sabha . . . 786
Public Accounts Committee—
  Twenty-second Report . . . 786—772
Estimates Committee—
  Forty-eighth and Fifty-eighth Reports . . . 787
Calling attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—
  Accident near Vinay Nagar level crossing . . . 787—89
Leave of Absence . . . 790—92
Resignation of Member . . . 792
Motion *re* International Situation . . . 792—823
Demands for Grants on Account . . . 824—948
Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill—
  Introduced . . . 948
Finance Bill, 1957—
  Motion to consider . . . 948—52
  Clauses 1 to 6 . . . 952
  Motion to pass . . . 952

COLUMNS
Railway Budget—General Discussion . . . 932—66, 967—80
Rules Committee—
  Ninth Report . . . 966
Business of the House . . . 967
Daily Digest . . . 981-82

No. 9—Wednesday, 27th March, 1957

Papers laid on the Table . . . 983—87
Public Accounts Committee—
  Twenty-fourth Report . . . 987
Estimates Committee—
  Fifty-second and Fifty-ninth Reports . . . 987
Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance—
  Progress of oil exploration in India . . . 988—90
Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1957—
  Motion to consider and pass . . . 990-91
Railway Budget—General Discussion . . . 991—1039
Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) . . . 1039—97
Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 1957—
  Introduced . . . 1098
Kerala Budget—General Discussion . . . 1098—1122
Daily Digest . . . 1123—26

No. 10—Thursday, 28th March, 1957

Papers laid on the Table . . . 1127—31, 1143-44
Report of Hindi Equivalents Committee . . . 1132-33
Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . 1133-34
Public Accounts Committee—
  Twenty-third Report . . . 1134
Estimates Committee—
  Forty-sixth, Fifty-third to Fifty-fifth and Sixtieth to Sixty-sixth Reports . . . 1134-35
Committees on Petitions—
  Twelfth Report . . . 1135
Committee on Assurances—
  Fourth Report . . . 1136
Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance—
  Policies with financially unsound insurance companies . . . 1136—38
Motion for adjournment . . . 1139
Decision *re* closure of Kalighat-Falta Railway . . . 1139—43
Rules Committee—
  Ninth Report . . . 1143
Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 1957 . . . 1144
  Motions to consider and pass . . . 1144
Kerala Budget—General Discussion . . . 1145—94
Demands for Grants on Account—Kerala, 1957-58 . . . 1194—1242
Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1957—Passed . . . 1243—44
Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill . . . 1244—65
  Motion to consider . . . 1244
  Clauses 1 to 3 . . . 1265
  Motion to pass . . . 1265
Discussion *re* Election of President and Constitution of New Lok Sabha etc. . . . 1266—82
Resignation of Members . . . 1143, 1283
Valedictory references . . . 1283—94
Daily Digest . . . 1295—1300
Resume of the 15th Session . . . 1301-02
Index . . . (1—85)

Gazettes & Debates Section
Parliament Library Building
Room No. FB-025
Block 'G'
Acc. No. 25670
Dated 20.04.2015

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 21st March, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

11-40 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (CENTRAL) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, a copy of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957, published in the Notification No. 770, dated the 10th March, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-39/57.]

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES; PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS ETC.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

(1) Supplementary Statement No. I Fourteenth Session, 1956 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 10].

(2) Supplementary Statement No. VIII. Thirteenth Session, 1956 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 11].

(3) Supplementary Statement No. XIV. Twelfth Session, 1956 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 12].

(4) Supplementary Statement No. XVI. Eleventh Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 13].

(5) Supplementary Statement No. XIX. Tenth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 14].

(6) Supplementary Statement No. XXV. Ninth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 15].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT.

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table, under section 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

(1) Notification No. MII-152(68)/54, dated the 10th January, 1957.

(2) Notification No. 176(5)/56-MIV, dated the 14th January, 1957.

(3) Notification No. MII-159(15)/56-I, dated the 28th February, 1957.

(4) Notification No. MII-159(15)/56-2, dated the 28th February, 1957.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. S-46/57].

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF INDIA AND CEYLON

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the

[Shri M. C. Shah]

agreement for relief from or the avoidance of double taxation of income between the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 456 dated the 6th February, 1957.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. S-47/57].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT

Shri M. C. Shah: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of S.R.O. No. 3134, dated the 21st December, 1956, under sub-section (3) of Section 641 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S/57].

AMENDMENTS TO COMPANIES (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) GENERAL RULES AND FORMS.

Shri M. C. Shah: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms, 1956:—

(1) Notification No. S.R.O. 237, dated the 12th January, 1957.

(2) Notification No. S.R.O. 3135, dated the 12th January, 1957.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. S-49/57].

HYDERABAD STATE BANK (COMPENSATION) RULES

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 41 of the State Bank of Hyderabad Act, 1956, a copy of the Hyderabad State Bank (Compensation) Rules, 1956, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 2274, dated the 4th October, 1956.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. S-37/57].

AMENDMENT TO EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME

Shri Abid Ali: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 217, dated the 19th January, 1957, making certain further amendment to the Employees Provident Funds Scheme, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-50/57].

NOTIFICATION UNDER EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

Shri Abid Ali: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 218, dated the 19th January, 1957, under sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952.

I also beg to lay on the Table a copy of S.R.O. No. 529, dated the 16th February, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-50/57].

MINUTES OF RULES COMMITTEE

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Minutes of the sitting of the Rules Committee held on the 19th March, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-51/57].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): I beg to present the Sixty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

*CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 79

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Forty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee pre-

---

*See Part I Debates, dated 21st March, 1957, col. 76.

sented to the House on the 19th March, 1957."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

> "That this House agrees with the Forty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th March, 1957."

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): In view of the 'At Home' at the Rashtrapati Bhavan at 5 P.M., may I submit that the House may sit only up to 4-30?

Mr. Speaker: It is not an amendment to this Report.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I know whether a firm and final decision has been taken to bring this lame duck session to a close on Thursday, the 28th March, so that Members may be in a position to draw up their future programmes.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; the session will conclude on the 28th. The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Forty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th March, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

MOTION ON THE ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—*concld.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri V. B. Gandhi and seconded by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha on the 20th March, 1957:

> "That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th March, 1957."

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President's Address which this House has been discussing deals with a period of about one year. But, perhaps, in a sense, we are discussing this address that is before us as covering even a longer period, *i.e.* the period of the life of this present Parliament, this being the last occasion when this Parliament will consider such an address, so that, a longer perspective is opened out to us, and perhaps even a longer period than five years, *i.e.* the period since we became independent.

It is right that hon. Members should scrutinise, criticise or condemn if they like, any particular aspect of our domestic or international policy or any event happening now or anything. But, at the same time, perhaps it is more important that we should have an over-all view of this period to see how the main forces at work have been functioning shaping this country's destiny, whether in the political field, the economic or the social. It has been the high purpose and destiny of this House to lay the foundation and to start this new chapter in India's history to build democracy on a firm basis, to work and to labour for the advancement of the Indian people towards what we call socialism, anyhow to increase their standards of living in the near future as much as we can and step by step go towards the ideal we have placed before us. So, I would appeal on this occasion for this larger view to be taken, not because I want the smaller view to be put aside, but still even a small part of a picture is understood more if we have this broad and perspective view of the larger picture.

It is not my intention to go through the history of the last 10 years or five years at this stage of the debate. Merely I wish to draw the attention of the House to this larger view.. We are apt often to lose ourselves; in the trees we forget the wood. In doing so, again, and in considering our policy demestic or external. It is per-

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

haps profitable to look round the world and see what has happened elsewhere, how the world has shaped itself during this tremendous period of history since the last war ended, what has happened not only in the world at large, but in individual countries, what has happened in Asia, which, since the war, has shown a tremendous vitality and a tremendous ferment, what has happened in our neighbouring countries or the other countries of Asia. Because, then perhaps, we will have a better yard measure to see what we have achieved or we have failed to achieve.

It is easy, and perhaps right, for all of us to be impatient, to want to go faster, to be impatient of the many evils that surround us, to be impatient of the inertia, to be impatient of inefficiency and all that. It is right that we should be impatient all the time. We should never be complacent. And yet, to balance that impatience, one should see this larger picture and see what has happened in other countries round about. Because, by and large similar problems are faced by other countries; not entirely; each country has its own problems, its roots and its objectives. But, the world becomes more and more knit together and has to face the same problems and the same diseases overwhelming the world.

I put this thought before hon. Members of this House because, speaking with all modesty, and looking at this broad picture, I do feel that the achievements of this Parliament during the last five years, and the preceding Parliament too, that is, during the last ten years, the achievements of India and the people of India have been not only very considerable, but rather striking. I do not, for an instant, forget the lack of achievement during this period. But, I think it would not be right for us to lay stress on the lack of achievement or to lay stress only on the achievement. One must see both sides of the picture. Looking at both sides of the picture, I think it may be said with justice that we have advanced on the political plane, on the economic plane and on the social plane. Because, I do believe that a country today cannot really go far unless it advances on all these fronts together.

Most of us here, whether on the other side of the House or on this side of the House, were engaged for long years in the struggle for India's freedom. We were engaged in the Indian revolution and it was, as the world recognises, a major revolution even though it was a peaceful one. Even though it took another shape and its methods were different, we were engaged in a revolution. A certain political aspect of it having been concluded, we did not, I am glad to say, imagine that the work of the revolution had ended. We always thought of the revolution extending to the economic and the social sphere. Maybe our approaches were different; may be our line of thinking did not agree. Broadly speaking, we did all agree and I believe we did carry on this old political revolution to the economic and social field. Most of us, not all, were conditioned by these past events as the country was conditioned. When we pledged ourselves to our present tasks, however lacking in worth we might be, we had this basis of a revolutionary or semi-revolutionary background in the country. I am saying this merely to point out something that the people seem to forget—people not so much in India perhaps but people outside,—that we in this country are still the children of revolution. We have been conditioned by it largely. We may forget it; we may become weak and falter or slip. That is another matter. There is some difference between a country which has gained its freedom by some revolutionary process, peaceful or not, and a country which has by chance, you might say, attained a certain objective, because the revolutionary process conditions the people, their character, their ability to resist, to go ahead, their capacity for sacrifice and all that. It is true that after every outburst of revolution, one has so often seen that very revolution sometimes eating up the people who made the revolution, sometimes going back upon it, action and reaction. Anyhow, these are major conditioning factors. We have gone through that. When other countries judge us let them remember this that we are children of the Indian revolution and not merely persons who, by some automatic occurrence, gained freedom and who can be dealt with in a casual way as other countries sometimes are dealt with, because they gained their Independence if I may say so, rather accidentally and as a result of India's struggle for Independence.

There is this major difference which governs not only the past, but the present and the future for which we work. Because, we want changes. We work hard for them. Our attention, by and large, is concentrated on the economic and social changes that we want, on the growth and building up of a new India. Everything else is secondary to us. Everything else really comes in in so far as it affects the primary purpose of ours. We cannot cut ourselves off from the innumerable foreign developments because they have a most intimate connection with what we do. We cannot be isolated. Nevertheless, our main object is to carry on this process of building India socially and economically as rapidly and as quickly as possible, knowing full well that this requires hard work, labour, sacrifice and time. It cannot be done by a stroke of the wand.

It would be interesting to look at other countries with whom we are friends and to whom we wish well. We started building democracy. We aimed at socialism, We aimed at higher standards. We aimed at a welfare State. How far have we succeeded in preserving the democratic structure and yet gone on ahead fairly fast, not so fast as some hon. Members think was desirable, nevertheless as fast as any country that I know of, in the circumstances? Look at even the countries that claim to be democratic. How many of them have even the trappings of democracy, leave out the inner content of it. They are not many in the world. Certainly not many in Asia; they are very limited in number. Our neighbour with whom we have tried to be friends in spite of it, Pakistan, finds it very difficult to carry on with any democratic process.

12 hrs.

Only this morning's news is that the whole Constitution of West Pakistan has been suspended by the President. It has been suspended under Section 193 and there is not Constitution functioning in the whole of West Pakistan. It is the rule under Section 193. Now, I sympathise; I am not criticising it. I sympathise with the people of Pakistan and the Government of West Pakistan. I am merely pointing out the difficulties they have experienced in maintaining even the trappings of democracy. I am not going into the inner content which is a much more difficult thing to have.

Two years ago, or was it three years ago, there was a great election in East Pakistan with a very big majority of one party and then within two or three months of the election, the Constitution was suspended. That may have been justified or not it is not for me to say. I am merely pointing out how difficult it has been for this neighbour country of ours to function in a dtmocratic way, even in a most elementary sense. Indeed, it is stated there that they want what is called a controlled democracy, whatever that might be, something different from normal democracy. Look at other countries round about good countries, good people, struggling against fissiparous and disruptive tendencies, struggling inside the country; various groups wasting their energies in fighting each other; and some countries receiving a good deal of foreign aid—military and other—but in spite of that aid not shall I say finding roots in democracy or in free government. We talk about the free world. How many countries which presume to belong to the free world

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

have the trappings of democracy or freedom in them? We all see this, and if you look at India, in spite of all these failings, I do submit that the democratic process has worked—not worked perfectly, because there is no perfection in this world, but worked nevertheless with remarkable success, and at the same time the progress on economic and social lines has been very considerable. I am not for the moment going into the amount of progress that we have achieved. The House knows and the House can have different opinions, but I do submit that any comparision made, that any consideration of India, should, not only bear India in mind, but these major forces at work in the world and how they have functioned in various countries which have had to face more or less similar problems. That comparison is, I feel a revealing one in so far as our achievements both in democracy and in economic and social achievements are concerned. I add 'social' specially because it is no easy matter for a country like India to advance far in the social field by the democratic process. The laws that this Parliament approved of in regard to Hindu Law Reform were I think among the more remarkable things that this House has done, remarkable in the sense that a subject like that touches people intimately. It brings out all the inertia of a people who have lived long in an inert stage, socially speaking in an inert condition. It is difficult to get over that inertia.

People talk here about opposition and the like. The real opposition in India is not the opposition of hon. Members sitting opposite; that, of course, is there, but it is the opposition of all kinds of disruptive tendencies, fissiparous tendencies, inertia reaction, which in a great country like this is there, which we have to fight—all of us. So that, I would beg this House to have this broad picture of these last ten years, to see what we have achieved and also what we have failed to achieve, because we must learn, we must always be prepared to learn by our own experience, errors of omission or commission.

Now, in this picture foreign affairs plays a considerable part, though not the most important part. It was understood that it would be better to deal with the foreign affairs aspect during a later debate. I shall not say much about it, but some hon. Members referred to it at some length and I should like, therefore to say a few words and to correct a few misapprehensions which have arisen.

One of the major points for consideration and for discussion has been the question of Kashmir. I do not wish to say much. We have said enough about it and so far as the Government is concerned, it has stated its policy with clarity.

An Hon. Member—I think Shrimati Renu Chakravartty—referred in this connection to Lord Mountbatten, and I think her words were something to the effect that he had delayed or that he had come in the way of sending our forces to Kashmir when this trouble arose. May I inform her and this House that that is not a true statement? I speak, naturally, with personal experience of those difficult days.

Lord Mountbatten, as I have said elsewhere, far from delaying,—he didn't—functioned completely as a constitutional Governor-General. In matters of defence and other matters we often sought his advice because he was a very experienced man. In fact, I may say something which is not perhaps wholly relevant. In the days of Partition trouble here, that is immediately after the Partition, when we had to face, and Pakistan had to face on the other side a fantastic situation and a horrible situation, Lord Mountbatten's experience was very helpful to us. We had formed a Committee, a kind of Superior Staff, which met every morning—some Ministers of the Cabinet, some of the heads of Departments, some of the Heads of the Army, the Police etc.—and it met every morning as if it was conducting a kind of military operation all over India, with maps and charts and everything—what the situation was—the internal situation, Pakistan situation, with regard to that problem—huge convoys coming, of hundreds of thousands on foot, etc. It was an amazing situation. We could not deal with it in the normal way of Government and so we dealt with it in a way a war is conducted—with a rapidity of decisions and action—and we found that Lord Mountbatten with his experience was of extraordinary help during those very, very difficult days and things went through which may have taken weeks and months. Every morning we met for two or three hours and every person had to report after twenty-four hours that the thing had been done. Somebody was made responsible. So, it is quite incorrect to say that Lord Mountbatten delayed. In fact, there was no delay. It was quite extraordinary, in fact it is quite a feat which our Air Force which was in a very incipient stage then could be legitimately proud. I think 48 hours elapsed since our knowledge of the first trouble in Kashmir, the first invasion of Kashmir. We were much upset by it, we did not know what to do. We tried to get some information. We sent some people there and they came back. Ultimately on the evening of the second day we had to come to a decision as to what to do. We sat in our Defence Committee for several hours because it was a very difficult decision, difficult from many points of view including the practical point of view because it is extremely difficult for us to reach there, and at 6 P.M. that day—I forget the exact date, whether it is the 24th, 25th or 26th October but round about that in 1947—we came to the decision that we must take every risk to save Kashmir from falling into the hands of those raiders who had killed and massacred and looted and committed rapine. We decided at 6 P.M. as I said. Before that we had no intimation of this. An entirely and absolutely false charge is made on the Pakistan side that this kind of thing had been long prepared. We had not enough aircraft, we had to stop our civil air line planes coming that evening commandeer them, and in the morning we just managed to raise about 250 or 260 men to send by these civil airline planes, and these people reached the air field of Srinagar, the *kutcha* air field, when the raiders were within seven or eight miles of it. It may be if they had reached three or four hours later, the air field would have been in the possession of the raiders. So, it was a remarkable feat. Having decided late in the evening, at 5 O'clock in the morning these people went off. There was no question of delay. The moment we came to a decision there was no delay, and the decision was taken as rapidly as possible, as far as I remember within 48 hours of our first knowledge of any trouble in Kashmir, that is invasion. I shall not say anything about Kashmir.

We have made it clear that the basic issues in regard to Kashmir are accession and aggression and everything has to be considered on that basis. These are the basic facts, nevertheless it is a very important thing what happens to Kashmir, apart from law, apart from Constitution important as they are, because we are concerned not only with Jammu and Kashmir State as a part of India, as a constituent unit-State of India, but apart from that we are concerned with the welfare of the people of Kashmir, of that State. Any impartial observer, any observer partial or impartial I say, who goes and looks at the State and sees how the people are there and has a look, if he has a chance, at the people on the other side of the cease-fire line, will realise the enormous difference between the two. I have been convinced that any upset of this would bring, apart from other major consequences, ruin to the people of Kashmir. That becomes a major factor too. It would bring many other major consequences too, but we see what has happened to the people on the other side of the cease-fire line, we see what is happening in

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

regard to the functioning of Government etc., in the whole of Pakistan. Governments come and go rapidly, the democratic process goes and all that.

Then there is talk of our having in Kashmir done something against the decision of the Security Council. May I deal first with the criticism made very often that we were wrong in taking this matter to the Security Council? Whether we were right or wrong I do not think it does much good referring to it again and again ten years afterwards. If that is the sole argument, it does not help us in the present stage. But I do not think we were wrong because the alternative at that time for us was war with Pakistan. Well, deliberately we did not want war with Pakistan if we could avoid it and we did this. Apart from that, it is not a question of our going or not going. Others can go there too. So long as we belong to the United Nations we have to function as a member of the United Nations. So long as we believe in the processes of the Charter of the United Nations, we have to function that way. We cannot say that when it affects us we shall ignore the United Nations and when it affects somebody else we will believe in the United Nations. Surely that is not a legitimate position or consistent position to take up.

And we went there. Why did we go there? We did not ask the United Nations to decide on accession etc. That was a fact that had been done, we did not want anybody's authority to tell us accession is there or not. We went there to ask the Security Council to call upon Pakistan to withdraw, to take away its forces from Indian Union territory. That was the main object.

Now we are told, sometimes we are criticised that we have done something, we have ignored the resolutions of the Security Council, that we have violated them,—I must confess that after the deepest study I do not know what this means, and I have asked people to tell me, and nobody has been able to point it out—more particularly the last resolution of, I think, the 24th January which was passed apparently under some misapprehension, though why any one should misapprehend the situation I do not know—it was adequately explained to them by our representative. There was some misapprehension that something was going to happen on the 26th January. Nothing was going to happen except the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

Much is made about what is called the annexation of Jammu and Kashmir State. I do not know what the word "annexation" means. Anyhow, if it means accession, Jammu and Kashmir State had acceded to us 9½ years earlier. You cannot annex something that is already with you. But there is another important aspect of it. Nobody talks, I would not say nobody, but the people who accuse us seem to ignore completely the fact that nearly half of Jammu and Kashmir State territory has been practically annexed by Pakistan. Whatever rights or wrongs there may be in regard to India being there,—we think we are completely right—nobody has even remotely suggested that Pakistan has the slightest right to be there, under what right it is there. It is patent it has no right, and yet for nine years it has been occupying that territory.

So, our position in ragard to these matters is quite clear, but it being clear, in regard to the wider approach to various problems, world problems, we have always put forward the peaceful approach, the approach of peaceful settlement. We cannot adopt a different approach in Kashmir or, if I may say so, in Goa without violating that major approach of ours. Well, that has been both our strength and our weakness. I admit that. But, in the final analysis, one cannot ride two horses or follow two contradictory policies. We had to do that. Of course, if we are attacked, it is a different matter. Some friends have thought this is a weakness of our policy; it was weakness only that we insisted on following a policy of peace, always thinking not of the immediate moment but of the future also, because we have to come to live in peace with our neighbours and with the world.

But, look at the broader picture of the world. In this world, we live on the verge of disaster with atomic and nuclear weapons constantly being produced, experimental explosions taking place and suddenly crisis arising which bring the world to the verge of war. No one can forget this major fact. And remember one thing also, if I may venture to say so, that for the first time in the world's history we are faced by a new possibility and a new contingency. There have been wars in the past, there have been disasters in the past, terrible disasters, they occurred either in one part of the world or another, a great part of the world, but even where they occurred something survived: some civilisation, some culture, some history, the accumulation of human experience survived. And after the war was over, it grew again from that thing that has survived.

Today, we have to face a contingency that all history and all human experience might be wiped off leaving nothing behind to survive. Now, that is the first time that such a contingency has arisen. And this has arisen because of these terrible weapons of mass destruction, and weapons of mass destruction which not only destroy outwardly and suddenly, but which are something infinitely worse, gradually destroying our bones, your marrow, and everything, due to radiation going in. It is not immediately obvious. It may take weeks, it may take months, it may take years. That is the major thing that you have to face today. And all your problems, and all the hard work that you put in in solving your problems, and all the conflicts that you may have of ideologies and everything pales into insignificance before this major fact that if somehow we go on over this brink, then all history and all past experience of humanity might be wiped off.

I repeat this, and I seek the indulgence of the House to do so because I myself feel that people do not realise it. They talk about the atomic bomb as a joke, and they talk about nuclear weapons and all that, and radiation. They do not realise the extreme danger that faces the world. And I confess that the prospect depresses me, because ultimately this danger can only be held back by the character of human beings and nothing else by the peaceful approach, by the compassionate approach. You may make terms with each other, but if you are full of hatred and violence, I have not a shadow of doubt that this danger will break out and submerge everybody.

Therefore, I think that the approach, the cold war approach, if I may say so, is an exceedingly bad approach. I say so with all respect. And I am not moralising. Who am I to tell anybody else? I do not think that we in India are in any sense better than other people in other countries. I do not boost up my own people. I like my people, I love my people, because I am one of them, but I do not boost them up and say they are better more spiritual, more moral. I do not believe that. Every country has a spirituality, a morality. Every country has its periods of growth and decay. I do value what India has, I think it is something wonderful. May be, I am partial to India; maybe, all of us are partial to our country. But let us not forget this, let us not assume a superior pose about it.

I say this with all humility that this business of cold war which is based essentially on violence and hated—the essence of it was hatred

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

headed against the other party—is a thing which is bad and is a thing, which, if it is not controlled, will lead to all manner of disaster.

Take again this fact. As a result of this cold war, armaments go on and go on; experimental explosions of nuclear weapons take place. The other day, there was an explosion. I think, somewhere in the Soviet Union. Soon, there is going to be an explosion in the Christmas Islands in the Pacific. We have received pathetic complaints from organisations and people in Japan about these explosions. They have had experience of them. And they dread a repetition of that experience. But what can we do about it? But it does seem to me tragic, a tragic circumstance, that these experimental explosions should take place, when even according to scientific advice, each explosion adds to the vitiation, making the atmosphere more vitiated and more dangerous. Nobody can say to what extent that poison spreads from each explosion. But every scientist knows that poison is there. Some people say that the poison is not so great as to kill you or to affect you very much, it is only in a small quantity, but others say it may affect you a little more. Nobody knows, because we are on the verge of the unknown. And suppose there is doubt about it. Even apart from certainty, suppose there is doubt about it. Then, certainly there is one aspect that it may be very dangerous to the human race. In view of that, that experiments should still be carried seems to be tragic in the extreme.

Why is this done? We come back to the cold war. We come back to this policy of believing in arms and latest armaments, in military alliances and the like. The other day, someone said, speaking about S.E.A.T.O.—I hope I am correct. I think it was something to this effect—that S.E.A.T.O. will preserve peace in South-East Asia for a thousand years.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): with a few atom bombs.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But, whether it is a thousand years or a hundred years, that meant, I suppose, the continuation of cold war for a thousand years, or whatever the period may be. With all that, it also reminded me of something rather unpleasant. Hitler had said that Nazism would last a thousand years, the Nazi regime in Germany.

So, this whole approach of cold war and military alliances, if persisted in sometime or other, I suppose, will lead to that final catastrophe. Now, I do not venture to offer advice. Who am I to offer advice to any country? I know that many things that we would like to do in this country we cannot do, for fear of having our country weak and unprotected. We dare not take that risk, and if I dare not take that risk, I cannot ask other countries to take that risk, obviously. At the same time, it is equally obvious that this race in armament and this continuation of cold war is an even greater risk than anything else.

I would very respectfully suggest to the great countries who have to shoulder these heavy responsibilities that the time has come—the time is always there, in fact—for some kind of a step in another direction to be taken. I realise that you cannot suddenly reverse big policies; you cannot, as I said, take steps which make you face risks which you are not prepared to face. But even if the step be small, it should be in the right direction, and no step should be taken which adds to this cold war business.

I think—I have often said so—some people do not like our criticising these pacts. So far as we are concerned, whether it is the Warsaw Pact or S.E.A.T.O. or the Baghdad Pact, they are all, I think, dangerous things in the modern world which add to hatred, fear and apprehension. Somehow each one thinks that because of the other, he has to keep going, just as many countries say that they will stop nuclear explosions provided everybody else stops them. Everybody says so and nobody stops, and so they go on.

We have seen recently how the Baghdad Pact and S.E.A.T.O were dragged in in regard to the Kashmir issue. You see how one affects another and how a wrong step leads to innumerable other wrong steps. The other day the Prime Minister of Pakistan, describing the Baghdad Pact, used rather striking language—I would not dare to do so. He said—zero plus zero plus zero plus zero equals zero. His point was that unless some powerful country like the United Kingdom or the United States was in the Baghdad Pact with its big defence apparatus, all the other members of it, from the point of view of armament, were relatively zero. That means that there is another aspect to it. When a country considering itself zero attaches itself to some figure, it is the figure that counts, not the zero; obviously, it is the other figure that must count because the zero does not count. So not only policy but everything is determined by the other factor, not by this.

Whether it is Kashmir or whether it is some other country, recent events have shown us that one cannot build a country which has no roots in its own past. You cannot ultimately impose anything on a country; it may grow into it. You cannot impose anything and you cannot uproot a country from its nationalist roots. We saw in Central Europe some months back in the case of Hungary how ten or eleven years' attempt did not succeed in imposing something, and the nationalism of Hungary was strong and tried to resist. There are many other factors; I am merely pointing out the major factor, that it was an extraordinary example of how strong nationalism is in a country, for it has deep roots. Nationalism may become socialist, may become communist, may become anything—that is a different matter—as, I believe, in some countries it has. But it cannot be imposed; anything cannot be imposed upon it, and a country which has not got these nationalist roots in its past life and culture and all that will be a rootless country.

Now I venture to point out that this theory—or call it what you like—the two-nation theory, which was advanced in India some years before independence and about which reference is still made in our neighbour country, is a theory which makes a country rootless. It ignores the real life of the country, the roots of a country in its past, and tries to impose something without those roots, with the result that difficulties come in. We can see these things in recent history. And if I may, in all humility, say to the people and to the leaders of Pakistan, I have sympathised with them in their difficulties; but their major difficulty has been their having uprooted themselves from their own past—I am not talking about India—and tried to develop something in the air on the basis of the two-nation theory. The result is that they cannot get a grip and they have to rely more and more on external force and external aid, because they think in terms of transplanting religion to nationalism and to statehood. That is a medieval conception. In the old, medieval days, it might have succeeded because communications were not there, because many things happened which cannot happen today. But the conception of joining statehood to a religion is so out of place that no amount of repetition of it can make it real; it is unreal, and it becomes still more unreal when it is sought to be applied to, let us say, Kashmir. It is fantastic. It is not there—the two-nation theory—in Kashmir. Our friends, some in Pakistan and more so in some other countries, always talk about it to us.

So we see in this Kashmir issue not only the basic facts to which I have referred but a basic conflict between the modern age and medievalism, a basic conflict between progress and reaction, a basic conflict between the welfare of the people of Kashmir and

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

their ruination. Something back, the Prime Minister of Pakistan himself said that he did not believe in the two-nation theory. I was glad to read that because I hoped that from that other things would flow. I still hope that might happen, but, unfortunately, it is not apparently easy even for him to give this new direction. Perhaps gradually it may come. Meanwhile, it is this two-nation theory, again, which has led, in the final analysis, to this tremendous and alarming exodus continuing from East Pakistan. If that theory is there, whether there is exodus or not, there can never be really contentment and satisfaction among those who, inevitably, become some kind of an inferior race.

The House will forgive me if I have not dealt with the various criticisms which have been made in the course of the debate. We deal with them from time to time; we shall, no doubt, deal with them in the future. I would only just like to correct one or two statements that were made. I think more than one hon. Member opposite referred to large sums of money paid by industrialists to the Congress Party; and enormous sums were mentioned, Rs. 25 lakhs, Rs. 50 lakhs and crores. I really do not know where these large sums are. I know certainly that contributions have been made by industrial leaders and others to a political party with a wide platform and we accepted contributions; we have done that. But I can assure this House that the figures mentioned are completely unknown to me.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): What are the figures?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know; it is not just one chest. But rest assured I do not know because it is not a sort of one chest in which it is kept. But I can tell you that I am quite sure with the knowledge of what has happened in India that the Congress, considering the number of seats it has fought has spent less money per seat than other parties. We have spent it over all seats. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Tatas have paid Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 lakhs, haven't they?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am giving the House my information; I may be wrong. But remember this that every industrialist who has contributed to any party funds—his company funds—must show that money in his accounts.....

Shri Kamath: Exactly. That is how we came to know.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: .... apart from individual private contributions. But that has to be shown; that cannot be hidden. I honestly tell the House that I really do not know. I would have told the House if I had known. I had some broad idea of it because from time to time I had information of it. It is nowhere known how these large sums ......

Shri Kamath: May I ask in all humility whether the Prime Minister knows that the Tatas have contributed Rs. 20 lakhs and that is known. It is not secret.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not secret. You mentioned the Tatas. I am saying that all these matters are not secret; they will come out in their accounts and there is no secret. But I say I would be very happy at a later stage if some procedure is adopted—speaking for myself—when all party funds are made public.

Shri Kamath: We accept it.

Shri K. K. Basu: We all accept it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know on whose behalf Shri Kamath is accepting it.

Shri Kamath: I accept it on behalf of the P.S.P. just as you do on behalf of the Congress but of the P.S.P. I can give that assurance.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Why not accept your defeat gracefully?

Shri Kamath: Let the Prime Minister speak.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is another very small matter. Hon. Member Shri Sadhan Gupta referred, I am told—I saw his speech which was reported in the Press—that a British gentleman with a recommendation from Lady Mountbatten undertook a trip into the Naga Hills. It was said he was recommended by the Prime Minister and so on and so forth.

Dr. Rama Rao: Our paper has published the contradiction.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In spite of the contradiction the statement was made. May I state when I saw this, I knew nothing about it and I made enquiries. Although my name was mentioned I did not know anything about the entry of anybody into the Naga Hills. I got the information. My information was confirmed that nobody has gone to the Naga Hills or has gone across the inner line and poor Lady Mountbatten has had nothing to do with this matter.

An Hon. Member: Why poor?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But I say this. Some years back there was a case which has nothing to do with the Naga Hills, nothing to do with the inner line and nothing to do with the Mountbattens. There was a case of some botanists coming here and going to some parts of Assam and their general behaviour was not considered satisfactory by us and we told them so. It may be that that incident of some years ago has got mixed up with the Naga Hills, inner line and all that. It is quite independent. There have been several odd cases of foreigners coming and sometimes being asked by us to leave rather rapidly.

I must apologize to the House for speaking rather about broad and general subjects in a broad and general way and not trying to reply to the individual criticisms that hon. Members made. But, I thought that on this occasion when this Parliament was considering the President's Address for the last time we might have this larger perspective and so I have spoken in this way.

Mr. Speaker: Now I will put the amendments to the vote. Does any hon. Member want any particular amendment to be put separately?

Dr. Rama Rao: No. 2, Sir.

Shri Kamath: Amendments Nos. 2 and 12 may be put separately.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): 13 also, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. I take it that the other amendments are not pressed. Amendment No. 1 of Dr. Lanka Sundaram—not pressed.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put amendment No. 2.

The question is:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

> "but regret that reorganisation of the States on linguistic basis has not been completed by forming (1) Samyukta Maharashtra, including Bombay City; and (2) Maha Gujarat".'

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will please say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: I think the 'Noes' have it. The motion is negatived.

Shri Kamath: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: I am getting the lobbies cleared.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Let us try this new apparatus.

Mr. Speaker: The apparatus is not yet complete; it will be used in the next session.

The Lok Sabha divided: **Ayes; 17, Noes 172.**

......

Division No. 1]

AYES

12.48hrs.]

Basu, Shri K. K.
Booraraghasamy, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chowdhury, Shri N. B.
Das, Shri B. C.
Deshpande, Shri V. G.
Gadilingana Gowd, Shri
Gam Malludora, Shri
Kamath, Shri
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Moitra Shri M.K.
Nambiar, Shri
Raghavachari, Shri
Rao, Dr. Rama
Rishang Keshing, Shri
Subrahmanyam, Shri K.
Verma, Shri Ramji

NOES

Abdullabhai, Mulla
Achal Singh, Seth
Alva, Shri Joachim
Anthony, Shri Frank
Balasubramaniam, Shri
Barman, Shri
Barrow, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhartai, Shri G. S.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhatt, Shri C.
Bhawanji, Shri
Bhonsle, Shri J. K.
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Borkar, Shrimati Anusayabai
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanderasekhar, Shrimati
Charak, Th. Lakshman Singh
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Nagappa
Chetiar, Shri T. S. A.
Dabhi, Shri
Damodaram, Shri Nettur P.
Das, Shri B.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Ram Dhani
Datar, Shri
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Dholakia, Shri
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri D. P.
Ebenezer, Dr.
Fotedar, Pandit
Gandhi, Shri M. M.
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Garg, Shri R. P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gidwani, Shri
Gopi Ram, Shri
Gounder, Shri K. S.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Hasda, Shri Subhodh
Heda, Shri
Hyder Husein, Ch.
Iyyunni, Shri C. R.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jajware, Shri
Jangde, Shri
Jayashri, Shrimati
Jena, Shri Niranjan
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jogendra Singh, Sardar
Joshi, Shri Jethalal
Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya
Joshi Shri M. D.
Kale, Shrimati A.
Karni Singhji, Shri
Keshavaiengar, Shri
Keskar, Dr.
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khedkar, Shri G. B.
Khongmen, Shrimati
Kottukappally, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishana Chandra, Shri
Krishnamachari Shri T. T.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Lallanji, Shri
Lingam, Shri N. M.
Madiah Gowda, Shri
Majithia, Sardar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malvia, Pandit C. N.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mavalankar, Shrimati Shushila
Mehta, Shri B. G.
Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Menon, Shri Damodara
Minimata, Shrimati
Misra, Shri B. N.
Misra, Shri R. D.
Mohiuddin, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mudaliar, Shri C. R.
Muhammed Shaffee, Chaudhuri
Muniswamy, Shri N. R.
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Musafir, Giani G. S.
Narasimhan Shri
Natarajan, Shri
Nathwani, Shri N. P.
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimati Shivrajwati
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Pande, Shri B. D.
Pannalal, Shri
Parikh, Shri S. G.
Pataskar, Shri
Patel, Shrimati Maniben
Patil, Shri Shankargauda
Pawar, Shri V. P.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ramanand Shastri, Swami
Ramananda Tritha, Swami
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ram Dass, Shri
Ram Krishan, Shri
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Reddi, Shri Ramachandra
Reddy, Shri Viswanatha
Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath
Rup Narain, Shri
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Saksena, Shri Mohanlal
Sanganna, Shri
Sarmah, Shri Debeswar
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyawadi, Dr.
Sen, Shrimati Sushama
Shah, Shri C. C.
Shah, Shri Raichandbhai
Shah, Rajmata Kamlendu Mati
Sharma, Pandit K. C.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. R.
Shriman Narayan, Shri
Shukla, Pandit B.
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri D. P.
Singh, Shri H. P.
Singh, Shri L. Jogeswar
Singh, Shri M. N.
Singh, Shri T. N.
Singhal, Shri S. C.
Sinha, Dr. S. N.
Sinha, Shri Aniradha
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri S.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sodhia, Shri K. C.
Subrahmanyam, Shri T.
Suresh Chandra, Dr.
Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu
Syed Mahmud, Dr.
Telkikar, Shri
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Pandit D. N.

Tripathi, Shri H. V.
Tripathi, Shri V. D.
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhayaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Vaishnav, Shri H. G.
Vaishya, Shri M. B.,
Varma, Shri B. B.
Varma, Shri M. L.
Venkataraman, Shri
Wilson, Shri J. N.
Wodeyar, Shri
Zaidi, Col.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Amendments Nos. 9, 10 and 11 have not been moved.

Amendments Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are being withdrawn.

The amendments were, by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Now I shall put amendment No. 12 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

> 'That at the end of the motion,
>
> "but regret that it has not been possible so far to take practically any effective steps for implementing the policy of liberating Goa and other Portuguese colonial outposts on the soil of India from the colonial domination of Portugal and enabling thereby the people of Goa and of other Portuguese territories in India to share in the freedom of rest of India." '

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will please say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The 'Noes' have it.

Shri Kamath: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: I am getting the lobbies cleared. I shall now put the question again.

The question is:

> 'That at the end of the motion, the following be added:
>
> "but regret that it has not been possible so far to take practically any effective steps for implementing the policy of liberating Goa and other Portuguese colonial outposts of the soil of India from the colonial domination of Portugal and enabling thereby the people of Goa and of other Portuguese territories in India to share in the freedom of rest of India." '

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will please say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Speaker: The 'Noes' have it.

Shri Kamath: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: Is it necessary to a Division on this?

Shri Kamath: This relates to our foreign policy.

Mr. Speaker: Division.

The Lok Sabha divided; **Ayes, 16;** Noes 168.

Division No. 2] [13.5hrs.

AYES

Basu, Shri K. K.
Boovaraghasamy, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chowdhury, Shri N. B.
Das, Shri B. C.
Deshpande, Shri V. G.
Gadilingana Gowd, Shri
Gam Malludora, Shri
Kamath, Shri
Kelappan, Shri
Moitra, Shri M. K.
Nambiar, Shri
Raghavachari, Shri
Rao, Dr. Rama
Shukla, Pandit B.
Subrahmanyam, Shri K.
Veeraswamy, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramji

NOES

Abdullabhai, Mulla
Achal Singh, Seth
Balasubramaniam, Shri
Barman, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Bhakt Darshan
Bharati, Shri G. S.
Bhargava, Pandit ThakurD
Bhatt, Shri C.
Bhawanji, Shri
Bhonsle, Shri J. K.
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Borkar, Shrimati Anusayabai.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chandrashekhar, Shrimati
Charak, Th. Lakshman Singh.
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Nagappa
Chettiar, Shri T. S. A.
Dabhi, Shri
Damodaran, Shri Nettur P.
Das, Shri B.
Das Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Ram Dhani
Datar, Shri
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Dholakia, Shri
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri D. P.
Ebenezer, Dr.
Fotedar, Pandit
Gadgil Shri,
Gandhi, Shri M. M.
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Garg, Shri R. P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gidwani, Shri
Gounder, Shri K. S.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Hasda, Shri Subhodh
Heda, Shri.
Hyder Husein, Ch.
Ibrahim Shri,
Iyyunni, Shri C. R.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jajware, Shri
Jangdel, Shri,
Jayashri, Shrimati
Jena, Shri Niranjan
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jogendra Singh, Sardar
Joshi, Shri Jethalal
Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya
Joshi, Shri M. D.
Kale, Shrimati A.
Keshavaiengar, Shri
Keskar, Dr.
Khan, Shri Sadhath Ali
Khedkar, Shri G. B.
Khongmen, Shrimati
Kottukappally, Shri
Krishana, Shri M. R.
Krishana Chandra, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Krishanappa, Shri M. V.
Lallanji, Shri
Lingam, Shri N. M.
Madiah Gowda, Shri
Majithia, Sardar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malvia, Pandit C. N.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Matthen, Shri
Mavalankar, Shrimati Shushila
Mehta, Shri B. G.
Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Menon, Shri Damodara
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri B. N.
Mishra, Shri R. D.
Mohiuddin, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mudaliar, Shri C. R.
Muhammed Shaffee, Chaudhuri
Muniswamy, Shri N. R.
Musafir, Giani G. S.
Narasimhan, Shri
Natarajan, Shri
Natawadkar, Shri
Nathwani, Shri N. P.
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimati Shivrajvati
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Pande, Shri B. D.
Pandey Shri C. D.
Panna lal, Shri
Parikh, Shri S. G.
Pataskar, Shri
Patel, Shri B. K.
Patel, Shrimati Maniben
Patil, Shri Shankargauda
Pawar, Shri V. P.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ramananda Shastri, Swami
Ramanand Tirtha, Swami
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ram Dass, Shri
Ram Krishan, Shri
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Reddi, Shri Ramachandra
Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath
Rup Narain, Shri.
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Saksena, Shri Mohanlal
Sanganna, Shri
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyawadi, Dr.
Sen, Shrimati Sushama
Shah, Shri C. C.
Shah, Shri Raichandbhai
Sharma, Pandit K. C.
Sharma, Shri C. D.
Sharma, Shri K. R.
Shriman Narayan, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri D. P.
Singh, Shri H. P.
Singh, Shri L. Jogeswar
Singh, Shri M. N.
Singh, Shri T. N.
Sinha, Dr. S. N.
Sinha, Shri Anirudha
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri S.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sodhia, Shri K. C.
Subrahmanyam, Shri T.
Suresh Chandra, Dr.
Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu
Syed Mahmud, Dr.
Telikikar, Shri
Thimmaiah, Shri

Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Pandit D. N.
Tripathi, Shri H. V.
Tripathi, Shri V. D.
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhayaya, Shri Sihva Datt
Vaishnav, Shri H. G.
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Varma, Shri B. B.
Varma, Shri M. L.
Venkataraman, Shri
Wilson, Shri J. N.
Wodeyar, Shri
Zaidi, Col.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: So far as amendment No. 13 is concerned it is covered by amendment No. 2.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Some difference is there.

Mr. Speaker: Amendments Nos. 14 and 16 are being withdrawn.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

I shall now put the original motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

> "That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th March, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS* (RAILWAYS), 1956-57

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up Demands for Supplementary Grants with respect to Railways. One hour has been allotted by the Business Advisory Committee. May I just have an idea as to how many Members want to take part in the debate? I find only four Members and then the Minister. I will allow ten minutes for each hon. Member.

Demand No. 2—Miscellaneous Expenditure

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

Demand No. 3—Payments to Worked Lines and others

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,38,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Payments to Worked Lines and others'."

Demand No. 9—Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 63,38,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses'."

Demand No. 20—Appropriation to Development Fund

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,95,63,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Appropriation to Development Fund'."

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to deal with the main problems concerning the Railways and its working, because I hope that I will get an opportunity to speak on them when the Budget comes up for discussion tomorrow or the day after. Today I am confining my remarks only to the Supplementary Demands asked for.

---

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Nambiar]

I want to make a particular mention of Demand No. 9 on page 5 which is for paying compensation to those who met with accidents etc. In this connection I want to bring to the notice of the House what happened in the recent Ariyalur disaster. An enquiry was ordered into that disaster and Hon'ble Justice H. K. Bose of Calcutta High Court was entrusted with that Job. He enquired into the reasons for the accident and the persons responsible for that. The scope of the enquiry was confined only to the reasons and the persons responsible for the accident and not to the loss of life and material belonging to the Railways. Therefore, the people could not get the information with regard to loss of life and property out of the enquiry into the disaster. Justice Bose said that the scope of the enquiry did not permit discussion of those matters. We had, therefore, to rely on what the Government told us. They said that the death-roll was only 154 and about 70 bodies could not be identified. The question of compensation of those families could not, therefore, be raised. Because the identification was not possible, they said that it was not possible to fix the compensation and the party to whom it was to be paid.

We, Sir, representing the people raised the question that the real loss should be found out. The Government gave the figure as 154 and that relates only to the bodies they could pick up, whereas due to heavy current many bodies were washed off and the Government could not get all the bodies. I understand that several bodies were found in the *Anakett* about 30 to 40 miles away from the scene of the accident. We have also got reliable information that many bodies could not be unearthed. The authorities were not able to take out all the coaches. That matter also came up before this House. I was not present in the House then as I was on the spot of the enquiry. There was a sort of controversy going on between the Deputy Minister on the other side and Members on this side who said that there were still bodies lying under the debris. A whole carriage which contained women and children was set on fire by pouring petrol. The public at large know about it. When I heard that bodies were burnt along with the carriage I tried to go to that spot. I was prevented from going to the spot by the officers of the Railways. I can give you, Sir, specific details. It was on the 27th, about five days after the accident. I wanted to get first-hand information about the reported burning of bodies along with the carriage. Along with men belonging to the Press I went to Dalmiapuram, about ten miles away from the place of the accident, in a car. Beyond that it was not possible to go. Then I boarded a special train, a motor coach. As soon as the authorities heard that I was in that coach, the Divisional Superintendent on the spot asked the Station Master, Dalmiapuram to cancel that train and the train was cancelled. Then I had to go in a borrowed jeep for about five miles and then walk the rest of the distance in the rains. Men belonging to the Press were also with me and all these appeared in the papers. When I reached the spot on the 27th evening I saw that bull-dozers were being used to pave the way for closing the breach and re-laying the line. I understood from reliable sources that some more bodies were beneath the new line that they were laying and virtually, Sir, the trains are now running over the skulls of the dead persons. The total death can never be 154.

We raised this matter before the Enquiry Commission. As I have already said, the Enquiry Commission refused to take up this matter as this particular affair was not within the scope of enquiry. Therefore, I submit that the enquiry conducted was not full. The dead bodies were not identified. The total loss of life and property was not assessed. The Railway officers on the spot actually tried to prevent the public from knowing what was happening. The total loss of life and property due to the Ariyalur accident is not yet known to the public. That was, I should say, suppressed. This point was also raised in the Press. The people who know about it, especially the people of Tiruchirappalli, still have a feeling that the Railway authorities with the help of the Government suppressed the real facts.

In this background I do not know how we can give proper compensation to the families of the persons who were involved in this accident. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister now in charge of the Railways kindly to enquire into this matter. I have all respect for him because he was not the person then in charge of the Railways. The Ministers then in charge of the Railways are fortunately not there now, the chief and also the deputy. We are thankful to the people and also to the Minister who relinquished his post. I have full confidence that the new Minister will certainly look into the matter. The Ariyalur accident is a thing which the people in the south can never forget—not only the people in the south but the people in the whole of India. Therefore, let us do justice to the demised and their families. Let us honour them by giving at least the meagre compensation to which they are entitled.

With regard to the speedy process of giving the compensation, I can only appeal to the judge who is in charge of that work, and I hope that the Government will not stand in the way, on technical grounds, of expediting the work. I hope they will render justice to the person who are connected with the people who died in the accident.

I appeal to the authorities to find out the real truth behind the accident. The Enquiry Commision has given its report. The railway and the Government, I told, have accepted the report. But I do not know to what extent they are going to implement the recommendations of the Enquiry Commission. I know the Enquiry Commission strongly criticised the behaviour of the railway engineers. They said that the engineers did not do their job properly. So, the engineers were also responsible. The railway tried to put the blame on God, but the judge did not accept it. The Commission said that of course there was heavy and sudden rain and it might have led to the collapse of the abutment near the bridge but that alone was not responsible. The engineers who were responsible for the maintenance did not do well. They nelgected their duty. The regional engineer, the district engineer and the assistant engineer and the P.W. Inspector—all failed in their duties and the judge made very strong remarks about it. I hope the hon. Minister will go through the report carefully and I would say that the railway administration should not hesitate to deal with those engineers and officials. If they are to be punished, they are to be punished. If they have to lose their jobs they must lose, and if prosecution has to be launched against certain of them, we should not hesitate to launch the prosecutions. Under section 101 of the Railways Act, any negligence on the part of a railway servant, commission or omission, whatever it be, which endangers the safety of the travelling public, is an offence and the persons responsible have to be prosecuted. That is the law. If a small fry, a small Class IV employee, fails in his duties, immediate prosecution is launched and arrests are made on the spot and the people are suspended. But I do not know whether, even after the strong remarks made by the Commission, the Government will take suitable action. The divisional engineer is still there; he was responsible for the negligence of that particular bridge; he is still serving there. His assistant is there; the permanent way inspector is there. All are there. No punishment has been given. No prosecution has been launched nor thought of. I do not know why. Is it a partiality shown to those officers? If it is so, many more Ariyalur accidents would happen. Many more deaths will happen. The responsibility will lie on the shoulders of the Railway Ministry and the Railway Ministry alone.

[Shri Nambiar]

Let us not repeat the things that happened previously. Let us not create a situation which resulted in Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri quitting office. Let us see how the safety of the travelling public is to be safeguarded. I appeal to the hon. Minister, with all humility and with all respect, that he should go through the report and deal with the officials concerned suitably.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): I have got very few observations to make, especially in regard to the supplementary demand No. 2. Time and again, it has been mentioned on the floor of this House that a survey will be made of a few new lines in Andhra Pradesh and about the doubling up or converting metre gauge into broad gauge.

I particularly mention the proposal to have the Bezwada-Masulipatam line converted from metre-gauge to broad gauge or mixed gauge. A new line has also been urged upon in this House, the line between Kazipet-Nagarjunasagar-Macherla and Nellore. These two lines have been very much pressed on the House and on the hon. Minister of Railways, and I think assurances have been given on the floor of this House that a survey will be undertaken in regard to these two lines. But what happened to them has not been intimated thus far. I do not find these lines in the list of lines that have been mentioned in this demand under the Southern Railway. I should like to ask the hon. Minister whether any attempt has been made to take up these two lines and to survey these lines and to what extent the survey has been completed and what amount of money is going to be spent upon the survey operations alone.

The third point I would like to mention is about the extension of the broad gauge from Renigunta to Tirupathi. On an earlier occasion, it was mentioned on the floor of this House how necessary and important is the conversion of the metre gauge into broad gauge in that small strip of five to six miles between Renigunta and Tirupathi. Tirupathi's importance need not be emphasised here, because every Member of the House knows about it. If that bit of four to five miles or six miles between Renigunta and Tirupathi is converted into broad gauge, there will be a sort of through communication between the broad gauge on the north-east line up to Renigunta, Madras, Bombay. Probably the distance can be covered much more quickly than it is being done today.

With these observations, I would only urge upon the hon. Minister to tell this House to what extent these questions have been examined and to what extent they have been pursued and what amount of money is likely to be spent during the year for these purposes.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Mr. Speaker, I want to make only one observation regarding Kottapalli and Kakinada line which was removed during the days of the war. Several appeals had been sent to the Railway Ministry and several times even deputations waited on the Minister of Railways and the Deputy Minister of Railways, but so far the demand of the public has not been attended to in this regard. Kakinada is the headquarters of the district and also it is a cultural centre of Andhra. Moreover the port there is of very real importance since it deals with other ports of the world. Therefore, there is a lot of traffic around it at also on the route from Kottapalli to Kakinada. Every 20 minutes, a bus runs on this route with 50 to 60 people in each bus. There is a lot of traffic both from Kakinada as well as Kottapalli. I do not know why this question has not been taken up. I hope the hon. Minister will give his earnest consideration to this question and see that the Kakinada-Kottapalli line is restored soon.

The hon. Minister has toured the East Godavari district and he knows this particular route. The line from Kakinada to Ramachandrapur and from Ramachandrapur to Kottapalli was very prosperous when it was in existence. I am sure the Minister will recall to his mind his experiences of this line when he toured that district sometime back.

Again, the running of the train from Nidadavolu to Narsapur is, to speak the least, not at all satisfactory. For 41 miles it takes nearly five hours, and very often the train runs very late, and sometimes we miss the train either this side or that side for the connecting trains. Therefore, people are put to a lot of difficulties through waiting either at the stations or elsewhere. On this point, I have already sent a memorandum long ago, but nothing has been done so far.

As a matter of fact, I voice the feelings now expressed in this House by Shri Ramachandra Reddi, namely, Andhra is most neglected as far as railway communications are concerned. Only one line has been given from Nellore, I hope.

Mr. Speaker: No new line has been given.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I mean only for surveying, and that too at the dead-end near Cuddapah district. Therefore, I think Andhra needs a better treatment from the Railway Minister. In several places there is a large demand for railway communications. Now that Telangana has been opened for industrialisation, I think Telangana must get a special preference, as far as railway communications are concerned. Therefore, I want the Railway Minister to see that the now existing neglect and indifference of the Railway Ministry towards Andhra railway communications are removed and a real, sympathetic interest shown, so that the railway communications in Andhra may be doubled during the second Five Year Plan and both the industrial and agricultural operations in Andhra may be facilitated as far as possible.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): The hon. Member who preceded me was very sweeping in his condemnation of the railways, beginning from the ex-Railway Minister and coming down to the engineers....

Shri B. S. Murthy: On a point of refutation, Sir. I never said anything about the Railway Minister.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): He is referring to his pre-predecessor.

Shri D. C. Sharma: ......whom he held responsible for the accident. I must say in all fairness to the Railway Minister who resigned that his decision to resign his job was a moral decision and that it did not reflect in any way on his integrity or efficiency or administration. I would also submit that the Chairman of the Railway Board, Mr. Pande, laid down his office because his term of office came to a natural end; he did not do so because of any external condition. I believe he also did his work very ably and very efficiently. It is but in the fitness of things that we should honour those officials and ministers who do their work very well, but if in their tenure of office certain things go wrong; they are not to blame for those things. I do not know about the engineer, but I think it is a very sweeping condemnation to say that an engineer could be responsible for such a callous thing. I hope my hon. friend will wait for the report and study it.

Shri Nambiar: I have studied the report; I now request the hon. Member who is speaking to study it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: After that, he should indulge in such sweeping condemnation.

It has been said that there are certain parts of India which are not being treated fairly and equitably by the Railway Ministry. I do not want to indulge in any regional differences, but I want to submit that when I look at the Supplementary Demands, I feel that the Northern Railway has not been given as good a deal as it should have been. For instance, I have been asking the Railway Ministry on the floor of this House to do something for a line from Una to Nangal and I have had

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

many promises that it would be done. But I find that no mention has been made of any kind of survey being made for this line, the length of which is about 8 to 9 miles only. At the same time, I find that there is great necessity for the doubling of certain lines in the Northern Railway more than anywhere else. But I find that all these benefits are reserved for other regions. So, I would submit to the Railway Minister that so far as the extension of lines and extension of marshalling yards are concerned, these benefits should be spread over the different regions of India, after taking into account the traffic density in those places and the requirements of those regions. I hope that some formula would be evolved by means of which these different railways may get what I may call additional revenues from our Central Government.

I am amazed to find that there are still some branch lines existing in this country and that the owners of those branch lines are being paid. My feeling has been that the Indian Railways are one indivisible unit owned by our Central Government; but, I find that some payments are going to be made to the owners of some branch lines. I would only submit to the hon. Railway Minister that this kind of thing should be put an end to as early as possible. Of course, I know they might have entered into some agreements with the owners; but, I believe that the railway jagirdaris or zamindaris should be abolished, as we have abolished other jagirdaris and zamindaris.

So far as the Demand for special contribution to provident funds, gratuities etc., is concerned, I think this is a very good Demand and I hope the benefits from this Demand will be spread over the different branches of the railway administration very equitably. I hope that this Demand will either give additional advantages or at least grant all the advantages that have already been conceded. I feel that this kind of Demand should meet with the approval of this House much more readily than any other Demand, because this Demand has the human factor behind it and it is for the good of those persons who are responsible for running the railways so ably and well.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how the development fund is being administered these days, what portion of it is being allotted for different purposes for which the railways stand and why it was that this development fund had not been taken note of when the appropriations were made at the time of the Budget. I believe that all the Supplementary Demands for Grants here represent something progressive—new lines, new marshalling yards etc. They also represent something human, like special contribution to provident fund, and also some developmental works. I would also ask the Railway Minister to see that each one of the persons who suffered in the railway accident is given not only a fair deal, but a generous deal. After all, the railway accident was a great disaster and I think the only way in which the wounds inflicted by that disaster can be salvaged is this, namely, that the victims of that disaster and their survivors should be treated most generously by the railway administration.

Shri M. D. Joshi (Ratnagiri South): Mr. Speaker, something was said by my friend there about the neglected parts in this country. He mentioned Andhra. I have been mentioning my own part as a most neglected part, namely the Konkan tract, consisting of the two districts of Colaba and Ratnagiri. Colaba and Ratnagiri have no railway practically along the coast. From Bombay to Mangalore, the whole coast is without a good railway line and without a good road. Our main need is a railway along the coast line. I think the illustrious predecessor of the present Railway Minister had sufficiently realised this because he visited that area. I hope the hon. Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram also realises it. He had promised us that he would visit our districts, of course, in another connection. He wanted to see the condition of communications. Communication and transport are our sore needs. I have been voicing the feelings of my constituents for the last five years and I do not think I shall do justice to my office before relinquishing it if I go away without saying the last word that my part of the country needs a railway very urgently.

On page 7 of the Demands for Grants, I find in respect of the Diva-Dasgaon Engineering Survey, the anticipated cost was Rs. 197,000. The Revised Estimate for 1956-57 provided a sum of Rs. 9,000. The Budget Estimate for 1957-58 is only Rs. 2,000. I do not understand the meaning of this. Either the survey is complete or it is not. If it is not complete, the provision should have been more. I want to know the exact position about the Diva-Dasgaon railway. There is a good deal of agitation and a good deal of misgiving about this railway. Comments have appeared in the newspapers that this line has been given up as an unworkable project. I do not think that it is so. In fact, I remember the able predecessor of the hon. Railway Minister gave us the promise that this railway would be taken in hand. However, I would request the hon. Minister to make the position clear.

Then, I find on page 9, under the sub-head Dasgaon-Ratnagiri-Mangalore Aerial Survey, a provision of Rs. 200,000 was made in the Revised Estimate for 1956-57. In the Budget Estimate of 1957-58, no provision is made. That also I do not quite understand. I heard—of course I am not quite sure whether what I heard was correct—that the aerial survey was complete and that the question when the Bombay-Mangalore railway is to be taken remains to be decided. I wish to urge with all the force at my command before our hon. Railway Minister that this is a matter which cannot be fruther delayed without incurring the resentment of the people who are very impatient about it. Particularly my part of the country which is deficient in industry and transport, very sorely needs the railway. I understand that the Diva-Dasgaon line will be taken in hand in the course of the Second Plan. If an extension is made and the railway touches my district, the people will be supremely happy.

On this occasion, I wish to express on behalf of my constituency our deep appreciation of the work done by the predecessor of the hon. Railway Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and his kindness in coming down to our district and seeing the conditions there. I wish to make the same request to the present Railway Minister that he may kindly visit my part of the country and see the conditions there. Then he will be convinced, I am sure, of the necessity of extending the railway and building up the Bombay-Mangalore railway through Ratnagiri district.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुड़गांव) : जनाब, स्पीकर साहब, आज जब कि आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर के सामने रेलवे के मुताल्लिक बहुत सी तजावीज पेश हो रही हैं तो मुझे एक पुराना वाक्या याद आता है। जब मैं सन् १९२७ से १९३० तक सैंट्रल असेम्बली का मेम्बर था तो मेरे इलाके के लिए एक सर्वे मंजूर हुई थी और उसके ऊपर तीन लाख रुपया भी खर्च हुआ था। यह सर्वे भिवानी से रोहतक तक रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिये की गई थी। लेकिन न मालूम कि इतने अर्से के बाद अब उस सर्वे का क्या बना। इसलिये मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम उसके कागजात को निकलवाकर देखा जाये कि वह स्कीम मैरिट्स पर कहां तक जस्टीफायेबिल है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि दो तीन वरस हुए मैंने गुड़गांव के इलाके के लिए अर्ज किया था कि गुड़गांव से लेकर जो कि यहां से १६ मिल है, [illegible] तक कोई

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव

रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। और फीरोजपुर झिरका तहसीलों के हैडक्वार्टर्स में जो इसी इलाके में पड़ते हैं कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। उस वक्त यह फरमाया गया था कि सैकिंड फाईव ईयर प्लान में हम इस तजवीज को देखेंगे। इस बारे में मेरे पास रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब की दस्तखती चिट्ठी मौजूद है। उस वक्त हाउस में यह सिस्टम जारी किया गया था कि जिसको अपने इलाके की कोई बात कहनी हो वह मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखकर भेज दे। चुनांचे मैंने जो अरीजा भेजा था उसका जवाब मेरे पास पहुंचा था कि हम सैकिंड फाईव इअर प्लान में गुड़गांव की दिक्कत को देखेंगे। लेकिन उस तहरीर के बाद उसमें क्या प्रोग्राम हुई मुझे मालूम नहीं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उसकी तरफ तवज्जह की जाये। सिर्फ यही मामला नहीं है। अगर सिर्फ यही बात होती तो मैं शायद इसके बारे में इस मौके पर जिक्र न भी करता। लेकिन अब जिस इलाके में भाखरा डाम का पानी पहुंच रहा है यानी इलाका जिला हिसार, उसके सिलसिले में यहां बतलाया गया था कि वहां पर मंडियां और रेलें बनेंगी। मंडियां तो वहां बननी शुरू हो गयी हैं। पर अभी तक रेलवे का सर्वे जारी नहीं हुआ है। इस इलाके में कोई सफर का इन्तिजाम नहीं है। भाखरा डाम बनने से इस इलाके की शक्ल बहुत तबदील हो गयी है। और अब वक्त आ गया है कि वहां पर रेलवे लाइन के लिए सर्वे जल्द किया जाये। और इस इलाके में रेलवे होने से सिर्फ वहां वालों का ही फायदा नहीं होगा बल्कि सारे मुल्क का फायदा होगा। हमको बतलाया गया है कि भाखरा डाम बनने से इस इलाके में गल्ले की बहुत पैदावार होगी और बहुत रुई होगी। अगर यहां पर रेलवे नहीं होगी तो इन चीजों का सारे हिन्दुस्तान को कैसे फायदा पहुंच सकेगा।

14 hrs

कांस्टीट्यूशन की दफा १४ सिर्फ इक्वालिटी बिफोर ला के लिए ही नहीं है बल्कि उसका मतलब यह भी है कि बैकवर्ड इलाकों को वे सारी एमेनिटीज रेलवे की मिलनी चाहिएं जो कि बाकी के फारचुनेट इलाकों को मिल रही हैं।

इन बातों के बारे में मैं पहले भी अर्ज कर चुका हूं। लेकिन अगर आप चाहें कि मैं पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की सेंक्शन आपको लादूं कि हरियाना के इलाके की तरफ तवज्जह दी जाए, तो यह मेरे लिए मुमकिन नहीं है इसी तरह जिस तरह कि मेरे लिए बैल का दूध लाना मुमकिन नहीं है। मैं अदब से अर्ज करता हूं कि अगर आप इन चीजों को जस्टीफायेबल समझते हैं तो इनकी तरफ तवज्जह फरमावें। मैंने आप के सामने ये तीन चार तजवीजें रखी । इनकी तरफ तवज्जह दी जाये। मैं यहां पर ब्राड गेज का जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता। अगर इस इलाके में ब्राडगेज होती तो यहां की शक्ल ही दूसरी होती। हम पसमान्दा लोग ऐसे बदकिस्मत हैं कि हमारी तरफ नज़रे-इनायत नहीं की जाती है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि ब्राड गेज की स्कीम को आप चाहे पीछे डाल दें, लेकिन इन दो तीन बातों की तरफ, जो कि बहुत जरूरी हैं और जिन के बारे में बहुत देर से डिमांड की जा रही है, फौरन ध्यान दिया जाय और इस बैकवर्ड इलाके की इन जरूरियात को पूरा किया जाय। कम से कम सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से तो यह शिकायत न हो कि चूंकि एक बैकवर्ड इलाका है, इसीलिए इस की तरफ तवज्जह नहीं दी जाती है। दुनिया को तो आप डबल लाइन और न जाने क्या कुछ देने जा रहे हैं। इस इलाके में तो पचासों मील तक रेलवे लाइन का नामों-निशान नहीं है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि अब इस बैकवर्ड इलाके की तरफ कुछ नजरे-इनायत की जायगी।

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, Ariyalur is a sad chapter in the history of the Railways, but the picture the hon.

Member has depicted is overdrawn My predecessor Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri set a very good and healthy democratic example and he resigned on account of that accident. Personally, I do not feel that he himself was responsible in any way or even in the remotest way for that accident, for which not only the South, but the whole of the country is sorry. Loss of life of any individual is one for which each one feels, and feels sadly.

I would not have said much on that point, but it has become a fashion with some of the Members to exaggerate things. Suppression of the facts about the Ariyalur accident is not to the interest of any person. The Ariyalur Railway Accident Enquiry Committee has held an enquiry into that accident. The report has been received. It is under the examination of the Government and I may assure the hon. Member and the House that whoever is found in any way negligent of the duties cast upon him will be properly dealt with. I may assure him once more that I will be the last person to spare any of the officers who were found in any way guilty of the slightest negligence of their duties and appropriate action will be taken in the matter, but we should not presume things. We proceed on the basis that even a person against whom allegations are made is innocent until his guilt is proved. On the railways, we have got a very fine band of workers and officers and Engineers. There are human factors when in spite of all endeavours and best of efforts, one cannot prevent certain things from happening. But one has to judge whether the person concerned has honestly and sincerely carried out what is expected from him or not. Therefore, I say that the report of the Enquiry Commission has been received. It is under the consideration of the Government and appropriate action will be taken on the findings and the recommendations of the Enquiry Commission.

During the last session of Parliament also Shri H. V. Kamath quoted or read out a leaflet which was published by some Member of some District Board in the South......

Shri Kamath: Shri Govindan.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes. Shri Govindan, but the allegations made in that leaflet were found to be baseless......

Shri Kamath: May I submit, Sir..

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have not finished.

Shri Kamath: All right, carry on.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The hon. Member will have a little patience. Perhaps I will have answered the point which he had raised......

Shri Kamath: I have plenty of it.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I may assure him and the House again that I am further looking into that leaflet and I shall take appropriate action in the matter.

Shri Kamath: That is very good.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I again repeat that these allegations about the burning of dead bodies and burying them under the bull dozers passes all comprehension; they cannot be correct. That is what he has said in the leaflet. I think I must leave the matter at that. I am geting that matter examined and shall take suitable action in the matter.

About compensation, when a human life is lost it is very difficult to compensate for it. No amount of money can be an adequate compensation for the loss of life......

Shri Kamath: Can you not make any gesture?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not thinking of gesture. I was going to say that the settlements of these compensations are not in the hands of the Railways. It is in the fitness of things that the question of settlement of these compensations either for lives or property are decided by the Claim Commissioners, and whatever claims or whatever amount they award, we pay.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

I may asure Shri Nambiar that I will issue instructions that objections on technical grounds should not be raised on behalf of the Railways. I will further examine whether I can do something in addition to what is awarded by the Claim Commissioners. Again I will repeat that no amount of compensation is a compensation for the loss of life.

Shri Kamath: We agree.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Then other hon. Members have ventilated the grievances of the so-called backward areas. There is no denying it. If Shri Joshi will be happy to be backward, I have no hesitation in classifying him as such. There are many areas in our country where there is a necessity for opening of railway lines and providing the people and the areas with the facilities which the Railways can provide. But the House is aware that we have provided in the Second Five Year Plan a very limited amount in comparison with the requirements of the country and the Plan provides only for 834 miles of new railway lines. The House should not forget that we should have to give the first priority to the places and areas from where we have to move the basic materials like coal, iron and steel, and only after that we will consider the areas where the traffic density is very high, and then comes the place of the new areas where no doubt the necessity is as urgent as anywhere else, but today, as I said while presenting the Budget, apart from the limitations of funds, we are faced with acute shortage of materials, of iron and steel, cement and things like that. That also works as a great handicap in the opening of new lines. But I may assure the hon. Members who have placed the claims of different areas or of different lines for rehabilitation, restoration, expansion and doubling, that all of them will be very sympathetically considered by the Railway Board.

14:21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Every effort, and sincere effort, will be made to expand the railway facilities as far as possible and as quickly as we can, of course commensurate with the funds at our disposal.

Shri Sharma had perhaps a very limited picture of the railways when he advanced the argument that the allotment of funds should be to some extent on a regional basis, or that the expansion of marshalling yards should be done on that basis. He forgets perhaps that railways cannot function unless they function as an integral whole, because a bottleneck at one place may affect all the facilities at the other places. When we consider doubling the lines or expanding the marshalling yards, we have to take the railways as a whole, though there are so many zonal railways, then make allotment of the funds to places where we find the utilisation of the money will be in the best interests of the country as a whole.

There are a number of private branch lines still in the country and we have decided not to take them over for the present, because we do not want to spend our resources on these old railways. We want to utilise that money for the opening up of new areas. Many of these branch lines are narrow gauge and are serving a useful purpose in those localities, but as soon as we take them over after paying compensation, they will require rehabilitation because the Indian Railways will have to run them according to their own standards, and therefore immediately the question of rehabilitation, replacement and things like that will arise. Therefore, at present we have decided not to take over those railways. I may inform Shri Sharma that most of these railways are anxious to hand over the railways to the Government, but we are not taking them because we want to utilise the money at our disposal with discretion, and I think the national interests will be served by opening up new lines than by taking over those old dilapidated lines.

I have not much more to say. I shall again assure hon. Members that the claims and cases of all the areas which were put forward here and even those areas whose cases have not been placed before the House will be considered, but the progress will depend upon the availability of funds and materials.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:
>
> Demand Nos. 2, 3, 9 and 20."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for supplementary Grants (Railways) which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 2—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

DEMAND No. 3—PAYMENTS TO WORKED LINES AND OTHERS

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,38,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Payments to Worked Lines and Others'."

DEMAND No. 9—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 63,38,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses'."

DEMAND No. 20—APPROPRIATION TO DEVELOPMENT FUND

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,95,63,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Appropriation to Development Fund'."

DEMENDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS,* 1956-57

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1956-57 and Demands for Excess Grants for 1952-53. The time available for both these items is three hours. May I know how we should apportion the time between these two items—2 hours and 1 hour or 2½ hours and ½ hour? Any suggestions that any hon. Members might like to make?

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Most of the Members are at their lunch tables.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, let us proceed and then see.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It should not take three hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. If we finish earlier, that is good. First we take up the Supplementary Demands. May I know the hon. Members who would like to participate in this?

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): May be in one or another, not in all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, in either.

Shri Kamath and Shri Nambiar *rose.*

---

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Demand Nos. are 1, 12, 23, 31, 34, 37, 47, 76, 89, 91 and 104, 123, 135, 145. There is one cut motion I learn tabled by Shri Ramachandra Reddi, but he is not present. So that finishes the matter.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): So, it may be passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think we might take these Demands one by one and if any hon. Member wants to speak on a particular Demand, he can do so.

Shri Nambiar: Better put the whole lot together.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Better one by one.

DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,81,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

Would any hon. Member like to speak on Demand No. 1? No.

The question is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,81,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker:. Demand No. 9 is a charged item. We can have a discussion if hon. Members want to speak on it, though it would not be voted upon. Does anybody want to speak? No.

DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES—EFFECTIVE ARMY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,67,12,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Defence Services—Effective—Army'."

Shri M. C. Shah: Demand No. 15 also concerns Defence Services.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Demand No. 15 is also a charged item.

Shri Kamath: I shall confine my remarks to Demand No. 12. It would appear from the elaborate foot-note on pages 6 and 7 of the booklet that there is something radically wrong with the manner in which contracts are placed by Government for various supplies or services, with contractors. There are four or five cases here, but I would stress only one transaction in this long list of four or five which have been included in this foot-note.

I would invite your attention to para. (c) of the foot-note on page 7, which reads as follows:

> "A supply order for 40,000 maunds of hay was placed......"

—making hay while the sun shines, I believe—

> "....On a contractor for supply by 30th November, 1948. Up to December, 1948, supplies to the extent of about 7,500 maunds were accepted, after which the supply was stopped. The contractor claimed compensation for certain losses suffered by him on account of alleged breach of the terms of the agreement by the Government in failing to accept the stocks brought by him at the delivery point, and stopping the supplies after December, 1948 without notice....".

Now follows the interesting part, or rather the fishy part of the whole affairs.

> "The allegations were found to be incorrect by the court of enquiry."

The court of enquiry must have been instituted by Government, naturally by the Ministry.

> "The Government, however, offered a sum of Rs. 30,000......"

After finding that the allegations were baseless, and after accepting this finding that the allegations were baseless and incorrect,

> "The Government, however, offered....".

that is, the Government offered an *ex gratia* payment of Rs. 30,000 to this contractor.

I would like to know who this favourite contractor was. I suppose his name need not be concealed, because he is not a sort of protected person, I believe, as in the case of income-tax matters. Though the court of enquiry found that the allegations were baseless, yet Government were prepared to advance to that contractor an *ex gratia* payment of Rs. 30,000. That contractor seems to have been a favourite of Government. I would like the Minister to tell us who that favourite contractor was.

Then come the further interesting developments in this case. The contractor did not accept the payment. He refused the *ex gratia* payment. He did not accept the mercy. He did not want the favours of Government. He did not accept the offer, and finally he sued Government in the High Court claiming Rs. 2:4 lakhs. Ultimately, the case was decided for Rs. 1·82 lakhs in his favour.

The Government court of enquiry had found that there was no substance in the allegations, that the allegations were baseless. But the High Court found that Rs. 1·82 lakhs was due to him, and they decreed in his favour. Further on, what did Government do? Having been pushed into a corner by the High Court, Government said, 'We shall pay you even more than Rs. 30,000. We would have paid you only Rs. 30,000 formerly, but now we shall pay you Rs. 1·45 lakhs.'. The court of enquiry had found the entire thing baseless. We would like to know who the members of this court of enquiry were and whether they went into the matter carefully or carelessly, and how they found these allegations to be baseless, when the High Court has subsequently found them to be true and had decreed in favour of the contractor. Then, Government come forward and say, 'All right, we cannot pay you Rs. 1·82 lakhs, but we shall pay you Rs. 1·45 lakhs', that is, more than what they were prepared to pay after the court of enquiry had given its finding. I would, therefore, like the Minister to enlighten this House on these points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the High Court had given its decision, where was the effect of the court of enquiry's conclusion?

Shri Kamath: I want to know why the court of enquiry came into this conclusion, and how it came to this conclusion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The court of enquiry might have been a departmental one consisting of somebody appointed by the Ministry.

Shri Kamath: That means it must have been inefficient or incompetent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But, suppose there was a mistake on their part.

Shri Kamath: The court of enquiry must have been inefficient. I am prepared to say that it was an incompetent and inefficient court of enquiry, which did not go into the matter completely. It just dabbled, and perhaps it dealt with this matter in a careless manner.

I would like the Minister to tell us the name of that contractor and not conceal his name in public interest. We would like to know who that

[Shri Kamath]

contractor was, who was about to be treated as a favourite, because in spite of the court of enquiry having given its finding against him, Government were prepared to pay him an *ex gratia* payment of Rs. 30,000.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But subsequent events show that he was not being favoured. Rather, it was the other way about.

Shri Kamath: I am talking of the first part of the episode. Even though the court of enquiry had given a finding against him, Government were pared to pay him an *ex gratia* payment. I am referring to this part of the episode. On this score, I want the name of the contractor to be disclosed. I want to know why in spite of the finding of the court of enquiry, Government were prepared to pay him a sum of Rs. 30,000.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would Government not have gained if the contractor had accepted it? They would have gained certainly if the sum of Rs. 30,000 had been accepted by the contractor.

Shri Kamath: I am glad you have made this point and helped me in my argument. The contractor felt he was in the right and Government were in the wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he had accepted this Rs. 30,000 then Government would have......

Shri Kamath: But he refused. If I were in his position, I would have refused this paltry sum of Rs. 30,000. He refused to receive this amount, and later on the High Court found in his favour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Member have blamed Government, if the contractor had accepted that amount?

Shri Kamath: I blame Government because the court of enquiry found against the contractor and yet Government—I am referring to that stage, and not to the High Court stage—were prepared to pay him, *ex gratia* a sum of Rs. 30,000 in spite of the adverse finding of the court of enquiry. Why was it that the court of enquiry had given its finding in that manner while the High Court had decided the other way? I think Government have not gone to the Supreme Court yet in this case; perhaps they have not the guts to go to the Supreme Court. There are other contracts also referred to in this footnote, but I do not want to refer to them because of lack of time.

But, here is a sort of instance where Government favoured and acted, and how finally when they were concerned by the High court, they had to make good the claim ultimately. I want the Minister to throw light on these points that I have raised in regard to this particular matter, and not conceal the names in the public interest, as he is wont to.

Shri Nambiar: In addition to the points already referred to by my hon. friend Shri Kamath, I would like to know these 40,000 maunds of hay, which were contracted for in the beginning were given up after the supply of 7,500 maunds. After all, the officials responsible for entering into this contract should have known that they were in need of 40,000 maunds. So, the indent must have been there. When they must have known that they were in need of it, they must also have known that if after entering into the contract and after they had accepted 7,500 maunds they were to stop the supply, they would be liable for compensation. Even this elementary knowledge has not been there on the part of the officials responsible for this contract. Otherwise, why did they stop the further supplies under the contract?

My second point is this. When once the supplies are stopped and the contract is put an end to, then it is up to them to see that the matter is settled properly, and they should not go to the extent of going to the court where they have to pay the cost also.

So, it is clear that there was a bungling on the part of the officials who were responsible for having entered into this contract. The officials had sanctioned it, and here we are asked to sanction the amount for the bungling of these officials and vote for this amount, while the officials responsible are allowed to go scot-free. They are going astray; we cannot allow that.

Besides asking us to sanction this amount, because we are bound by the judgment of the High Court, the Minister must also assure us that the officials responsible will be dealt with, that enquiries will be conducted and they will be punished. Otherwise there is no meaning in squandering away public money as and when the officials responsible like it.

Therefore, I want a categorical assurance from the Minister that he will deal with the officials so that the persons who had committed the mistake may be punished and future mistakes may not be repeated in the same manner.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have gone through this case, No. (c) as it appears from the record. But I am rather surprised at the reasoning or the criticism advanced by my friends.

In the first place, Shri Kamath, who himself has been a Magistrate and a Civil Judge and all that, takes exception to this fact that one court came to one conclusion and the High Court came to another conclusion, and therefore, the first court should be sacked.

Shri Kamath: I have never said that; he is putting words into my mouth which I did not utter.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: He said the first court may have bungled. What does it mean?

Shri Kamath: He is bungling.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Unless and until we know the circumstances, how can he come to this conclusion? He does not know the circumstances. First of all, he wants the facts. Before knowing them, why should he come to the conclusion that there was bungling?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We should not bungle now.

Shri Kamath: A big lawyer is bungling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The question about the court of inquiry is a rather delicate question. The officials making the inquiry are not here. We do not know how they behaved.

So far as I am concerned, I am used to the sort of language at his hand. He is capable of saying that I have bungled or done any thing like that.

That only shows how he behaves. That does not mean that my argument is wrong. In the first instance, it appars that the supply was to be made to the extent of 40,000 maunds, of which 7,500 maunds were accepted. Then there was some dispute. There may be many kinds of dispute. I can only conjecture what the dispute could have been. It might have relevance to the quality of the hay supplied or there might have been dispute about some of the relevant matter. So in some manner a dispute did arise and there was a difference of opinion. The contractor claimed that as a matter of fact the Government were not justified in stopping to receive supply. But it is written here that this allegation was incorrect. We do not know the circumstances. At the same time, we know that even officers take a good view. They might have thought that this man had been put to great loss and they offered him Rs. 30,000 as *ex-gratia* payment. There is nothing unusual, nothing new, if an officer of the Government thinks that a contractor is really not to blame, but would suffer a great loss for no fault of his. If Government offered Rs. 30,000 by way of *ex-gratia* compensation, they did the right thing. But even then, the man was not satisfied. He went to the High Court. Then the High Court decided that this man was entitled to Rs. 1·82 lakhs.

After this, all criticism should be stopped. After all, the decree of the High Court was the final word.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

Whoever might have bungled or not bungled, when the High Court decided this, there the matter ended. But again we find that the officials did a very good thing. They came to a compromise with the contractor and they had to pay Rs. 1·45 lakhs only.

Shri Kamath: Only?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Only, because Government would have had to pay Rs. 1·82 lakhs if the decree of the High Court had to be executed. So this compromise was very good for the exchequer. I do not find anything wrong in this. On the contrary, so far as this contract is concerned, I am satisfied that the Government's officers behaved decently. The matter went to court. The court decided rightly. Afterwards a compromise was arrived at.

In regard to the other matters also—the subject-matter of items (i), (ii) (iii),—I have examined the cases and I am very much satisfied that the right decision was taken and every care was taken by the officers of the Government to see that money was rightly saved or spent.

In regard to (d), I have one remark to make. It says:

> "The additional provision is required to make payment for purchases of certain Defence Stores. Stores and Supplies from abroad decided upon during the course of the year".

I never expected that any details of these stores would be found here. I do not want that those details should be given. At the same time, it is very difficult for us to appreciate what these things were, whether they were necessary or not, how they were decided upon and so on. But I would say one thing; at least so far as this House is concerned, if the Government, at the present juncture, want to spend any money, this House should be ready to sanction any amount that they want for defence stores etc. Though the details are not given here, I still think that the right thing must have been done. I support this Demand.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): There is really nothing very much for me to say after my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, has explained the case. It is true that this contractor did supply the hay and we found later on— that, due to changing conditions of the operations in Kashmir, we did not want any more hay, and therefore, it was stopped.

So far as the Demand is concerned, you yourself have very rightly observed that the court of inquiry was held and after that, the High Court decided that Government owed the contractor Rs. 1,82,000. It was the officials who took the initiative after that and settled the case with the contractor for Rs. 1,45,000, thus showing some gain to the Government. Therefore, I think the officials should be congratulated on that.

As has been pointed out, the court of inquiry was held, and I do maintain that they were quite honest about it. But certain other things were brought to light by the contractor later on in the High Court which originally he did not bring out. Therefore, I take it the High Court rightly took the decision that this extra amount was payable, and so it was paid.

Besides this, there has been no other criticism. I do not want to go into this any further, but will only assure the House that the amount spent on getting certain material from abroad, which is to the tune of Rs. 5,67,12,000, has been spent with the full knowledge about its need and urgency. We all know about it. I need not say anything more than that. Pakistan, due to the American aid, gained certain war material and we have to do our best with the limited resources. I am very glad that the House does appreciate it and does see the reasonableness of the Demand. I hope the House will pass it.

Shri Nambiar: On a point of clarification. He said that because the situation in the Kashmir area improved, there was no necessity for the continued supply of hay and, therefore, they had to stop it. That was the excuse offered. If that is so, the anticipation was wrong. Then what was the necessity for a court of inquiry to say whether compensation was to be paid or not? If it was a question of no further supply of hay being needed, that could very well have been anticipated. That should have formed part of the contract. Such things actually happen. Therefore, it is not exactly that that might have stood in the way of full supply. Henice, it requires further clarification. If the Minister will be pleased, let us have full facts because this involves a big amount. His argument is not convincing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He said that the course of operations changed and then the hay was not required.

Sardar Majithia: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Who could anticipate that the course of operations would change? I hope the hon. Member will apperciate that one cannot anticipate it.

Shri Nambiar: In such cases, usually there will be a clause in the contract to the effect that in case such and such things happen, further supply will not be received. This is a normal procedure in contracts. So that alone cannot be the reason.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It could never have been anticipated when the war was going to stop.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The whole thing was not in our hands. The other party's acts must also have their effect.

The question is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,67,12,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of Defence Services-Effective-Army".

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 23—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,51,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'External Affairs'".

Shri Kamath: The informative footnote on page 10 tells us that the additional requirements are due to payment of arrear bills for furniture purchased for the Ambassador's residence in Peking last year, advance rent for two years for the residence of the Head of the Indian Mission at Phnom Penh—I do not know how to pronounce this; the Minister might help me.

Shri Nambiar: Some place.

Shri Kamath: I will leave it at that; I won't pronounce it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everybody has read it and understood it.

Shri Kamath: 'Purchase of additional furniture for officers and staff serving in....'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister may also feel the same difficulty.

Shri Kamath: I entirely agree.

Shri Nambiar: Then you can only say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am suffering from the same handicap.

Shri Kamath: We are all in the same boat.

> "Purchase of additional furniture for officers and staff serving in Indian Missions at Dacca and Colombo following liberalisation of the scale; and

[**Shri Kamath**]

(d) the decision to send supplies of medical stores, blankets, textiles, tea etc., in token of India's sympathy with the sufferers in Egypt and Hungary."

The last is the best to which we can take no exception. No one in this House will take exception to that. However, as regards (d), I would like the Minister to tell us as to how much was sent to Egypt and how much to Hungry. There must be separate accounts also with regard to these. If possible I would like to know the cost involved in this relief afforded to Egypt and Hungary separately.

Comming to item (a), it is somewhat mystifying in the sense that it refers to the payment of certain arrear bills for furniture purchased for the Ambassador's residence in Peking last year. I am not trying to be very finickili or punctyous about details; but as the tax payer's money is spent, we must be very careful, as Mahatma Gandhi used to say. This Government must account for every single pie of public money that is spent. I do not know whether they are animated by that spirit now.

Shri Nambiar: All forgotten.

Shri Kamath: I hope they will be mindful in future if not at present.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): There will be no pie but naya paisa.

Shri Kamath: It is said, in Peaking last year. It may mean 1955-56 or 1956-57. Whatever it is, some previous year. It says, 'purchased last year for the Abassador's residence'. We have had Ambassadors in Peking I suppose, since 1950. The first Ambassador was, I think Shri Panikkar......

Shri Nambiar: Shri Panikkar and many others.

Shri Kamath: And Shri Raghavan and perhaps now we have got Shri Nehru. I would like to know whether this necessity for additional furniture was realised only after Shri Nehru took office at Peking and whether his predecessors could manage with the furniture that they had; and, if so, how much money was spent on (a). I do not know whether details are given separately. I would like to know how much money was spent especially by Shri Nehru after he became Ambassador. (*Interruption*). My friend Acharya Kripalani says....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was for furniture and nothing for Shri Nehru.

Shri Kamath: For the Ambassador's furniture.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Embassy furniture; the Ambassador might have also utilised part of it.

Shri Kamath: I do not speak of Shri Nehru as such; I say Shri Nehru as Ambassador—after he became Ambassador at Peking. I do not want to go into personal matters; I never do it. Therefore, I would like to know how much furniture the previous Ambassadors got or managed with in the Embassy when they were holding this post, this exalted office and why this extra furniture was deemed necessary and at what cost it was purchased. I shall be grateful if the hon. Minister furnishes all these details. But he may say that he wants notice as usual and that is a very easy way of escape, to avoid questions now. But we would be deprived of very valuable information; the next Parliament may take it up.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): But we are going to be deprived of your presence.

Shri Kamath: I will come back all right. Last time also, after the first General Election the Deputy-Speaker said, 'You are not coming back'. But I did come back. Not you, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I won't say like that.

Shri Kamath: Not you, Sir, but the then Deputy-Speaker, in 1952.

I do not want to go into item (b); there is not much in that.

Item (c) again refers to the purchase of additional furniture for officers and staff serving in Indian Missions at Dacca and Colombo following liberalisation of the scale. There is no mention of liberalisation of scales in (a). I could have understood it if that also contained this phrase at the end. Apparently, there was no liberalisation so far as Peking was concerned. But there is reference to liberalisation in regard to Dacca and Colombo.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no mention of 'additional furniture' at (a) but only 'furniture'. In (c), it is 'additional furniture'.

Shri Kamath: I am grateful to you for the light you have thrown on this.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I do not know whether it is light or darkness.

Shri Kamath: When it comes from you it is light but when it comes from the Treasury Benches it is darkness.

I would also like the Minister to tell us in regard to (c) what was the extent of liberalisation of scales, and whether it was only for Dacca and Colombo or also for other Embassies or Missions of our country abroad. If so, what was the liberalisation of scales as compared to the previous scales. I won't dwell on this point but......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should also be mindful of the hands of the clock moving.

Shri Kamath: I am mindful of both the hands. I would look forward to the information to be vouchsafed to the House either by the Finance Minister or any of his colleagues.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sir, I am afraid the speech of the hon. Member who preceded me has pursued a line which I do not think is very legitimate. We have to look upon our Embassies as institutions and not in terms of Ambassadors—Ambassador A, or Ambassador B or Ambasador C. For instance, take this Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha has been growing; it has been expanding; it has been giving us more amenities; it has been giving us more service; it has been doing many things. If we were to come here and say that we have spent so much more money for the furniture of the Lok Sabha and we have spent so much more money for printing all these things, somebody may say that this was not done when Mr. A was the Speaker or when Mr. B was the Speaker. I think that will be not the right kind of criticism. Therefore, we have to look upon these Embassies, whether at Peking or anywhere else in terms not of Mr. A or Mr. B. We must look upon the Embassy as such whether Mr. A is the Ambassador or B is the Ambassador or C is the Ambassador. The Embassy will last. Therefore we must look upon this Embassy as also other Embassies in terms of institutions which render service to India, which are the custodians of the interests of India abroad; and as India grows our Embassies will also grow.

Acharya Kripalani: Furniture also will grow.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am sure my hon. friend knows that an institution does not consist only of men but of so many other things also. It consists of furniture also. I think it consists of so many items, and if only one item has been brought before us at this time, it does not mean that the money has been wasted and that the money has been given to satisfy the whims of one ambassador or another. I do not think this is the right way of looking at the thing. The right way to look at the thing is this, namely, that we established an embassy at Peking and that the embassy has been growing as our country has been growing in importance. Our needs have grown and so have the needs of our embassies abroad. I think this is

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

true not only of this particular embassy but also other embassies; the needs of the embassies naturally grow with the growing importance of our country and they are of various kinds, in terms of personnel, in terms of sumptuary allowance and such other things. Since those needs have grown, we have to incur this extra expenditure.

I would say just one thing. When I went to Turkey, I saw the Indian embassy there and I can assure you that by looking at the Indian embassy, there, I could never say that our External Affairs Ministry was treating our embassies in an extravagant manner. I would say that they were not treated even generously but that we are treating them in the most economical manner. Looking at so many other embassies over there, I came to the conclusion that our embassy was not a very good one in this respect because the embassies of other countries, which are even smaller, incur more expenditure on this account. Therefore, it is not right to look at it from that point of view.

Again, it has been asked why the furniture has been provided at Dacca and Colombo and not in other places. If the furniture had been purchased for other missions also, my friend who preceded me would have brought the roof of this House down.

Shri Kamath: I cannot do that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You would like to do that, but you cannot do that.

Shri Kamath: Neither wish nor can.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know that, but what can I do? I was talking metaphorically, but this gentleman takes me literally. What I was saying is that these two missions have their own needs and, therefore, those needs have been satisfied.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There was a reference that it was on account of liberalisation of the scales and, therefore, an objection was taken. What the causes were for this liberalisation is not known. That is what the hon. Member wants.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There has been a liberalisation of scales of pay and of other things. Sometimes these missions might have been upgraded, and when a mission is upgraded, its needs are also increased. That may be the key.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should we not hear it from the hon. Minister? Why should we take hypothetical answers?

Shri D. C. Sharma: So far as medical stores, blankets, textiles, etc., in token of India's sympathy with the sufferers in Egypt and Hungary are concerned, I think it is a very wrong thing to ask questions as to how much of it has gone to Egypt and how much to Hungary, because after all we have made this gesture on humanitarian grounds and when we are doing this gesture on humanitarian grounds, you should not go into the arithmetic of the case on the floor of the House. I think it should remain as a good and generous gesture and we should not try to look into it from the arithmetical point of view.

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): In regard to the amount of Rs. 2½ lakhs for supply of medical stores, blankets, textiles, tea etc. in token of India's sympathy with the sufferers in Egypt and Hungary, originally we were prepared to go up to Rs. 5 lakhs, but the Finance Ministry initially sanctioned Rs. 2½ lakhs—we have not got the accounts yet. The accounts will be available shortly and the entire money has been very nearly spent. I cannot even now say precisely as to what the proportion is between Egypt and Hungary, but it may be slightly more in the case of Hungary than in the case of Egypt. We have better facilities to send them to Hungary than we have in the case of Egypt. The nature of the commodities required by the two countries also has a bearing on the cost of supplies. All that I can tell my hon. friend is that it is not a question of asking for notice, but it is merely a question of accounts being compiled and I would like to tell him that the money has been well and usefully spent. I do not think we paid more than what was actually necessary; in fact, I would say that we have got these commodities much cheaper because of the purpose for which they were intended.

In regard to the item of furniture, I am grateful to my hon. friend, Shri Sharma, for high-lighting the fact that our embassies abroad are not in any sense luxuriously furnished or maintained. In fact, I have not got the same opportunity of going abroad as some of my hon. friends have, but on the occasions I have gone abroad, I have seen our embassies and I must say that they are rather poorly furnished. In terms of the cost of furniture even in Delhi, the hon. Member would have realised that the total amount for the three embassies, that is, a sum of about Rs. 1,85,000, is not very considerable. I am told that if you want to furnish one or two houses, it will cost about Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000. Naturally one would like our ambassadors' offices to be furnished somewhat decently, not in a grandiose style, but somewhat decently. I would give the break-up of the expenditure in respect of two or three embassies. The expenditure on the High Commission in Dacca is round about Rs. 50,000; on the High Commission in Colombo Rs. 77,000; on the Embassy in Peking Rs. 60,000. Naturally accounts will be available to us in due course. As a matter of fact, it will be audited by the Auditor-General, and I would like to tell my hon. friend that I am not particularly liberal; at any rate, I have got precisely bad reputation, even in the short time of my office, of not being liberal in these matters. We have only given such grants as are absolutely necessary in order to maintain the embassies in an average, decent standard, not even extraordinary, decent standard.

If my hon. friend wants more information to be given to the House in order to substantiate this expenditure, all that I can say is that we have done nothing more than what we do in the Budget, which the House is going to sanction again in the near future. We have to wait for the final accounts in order to tell the House how it has been spent. The final expenditure and accounts are not yet available, and all that I can do at the present moment is to assure the hon. Member that the grants that have been made have been made on conditions which border on austerity standards, not on liberal standards.

Shri Kamath: Not liberalised? May I ask for a clarification? About the first item, is Rs. 80,000 austerity?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is Rs. 60,000. The point is what you get for it. If you are getting 120 pieces, it may be even austerity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,51,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us now take up the Ministry of Finance, Demands Nos. 31, 34, 37 and 123. These four may be taken up together.

DEMAND NO. 31—STAMPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,36,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 34—CURRENCY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,26,000 be granted

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

> to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957 in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND No. 37—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 123—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,78,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of pament during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

Shri Nambiar: About Demand No. 31, the foot-note says that the additional expenditure is on account of printing of ballot papers and seals for the General Election. Was that not contemplated earlier? Why was this additional expenditure suddenly found out to the extent of Rs 4,36,000? The foot-note says that in view of the urgency of the work, the Press was required to work overtime and night shifts had to be introduced during the later half of the year, etc., etc. I want to know whether the Government did not anticipate the elections during February-March of this year or they thought that the elections could be put off for one more year. What was the exact emergency which was suddenly created which the Government could not anticipate earlier. There is something fishy about it, and if the hon. Minister could explain it, it would be good.

15 hrs.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is not that we were unaware of the fact that there was going to be election. But, we could not very precisely estimate the quantum of ballot papers, seals and other things because we did not have the information from the Election Commission. So, there was no provision in the Budget and that is why we are asking for it.

If my hon. friend says that provision should have been made in the Budget or at least a token grant of Re. 1 should have been in the Budget and then we could have come out with a Supplementary Grant, I think that my hon. friend is right. Procedurally, I plead guilty to the charge. We should have anticipated this expenditure and provided for it. But, purely on grounds of merit, my hon. friend will agree that this is a valid expenditure and therefore, I hope he will agree to sanction it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:
>
> Demand Nos. 31, 34, 37 and 123."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND No. 31—STAMPS

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,36,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 34—CURRENCY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,26,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND No. 37—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1957, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND No.—123—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,78,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 47—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 93,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

Shri Kamath: Sir, this demand raises several points and issues which are of topical importance. The jaundice epidemic which ravaged Delhi sometime ago has recurred in this particular demand. I would invite....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Jaundice should not be invited.

Shri Kamath: I am only inviting your attention and not jaundice. The foot note says:

> "The increase is due to the appointment of additional officers and staff and consequent increase in contingent charges such as purchase of cycles typewriters furniture, telephones, etc. following the expansion of the activities of the Ministry......"

I do not mind that. But, further, it goes on to say:

> "The increase in work is mainly attributable to (i) the immediate need for implementing the recommendations of the Jaundice Enquiry Committee......"

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what progress has been achieved so far. I believe it was appointed sometime last year. It is now almost a year since the Committee reported. The recommendations have been before the Government for quite a few months. I would like the hon. Minister to tell the House about the progress that has been made so far in the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee so that the citizens of this capital may be reassured that there is no apprehension in future of any outbreak of a similar epidemic and similar yellow murder on a large-scale in the capital.

The second item which refers to the settlement of legal and administrative problems concerning the clearance of slums, on a top priority basis, is rather intriguing. I would, therefore, ask the hon. Minister to be rather careful and attentive to what the House says, from this side particularly. So far as I can recollect, the Prime Minister once said that the only effective way to tackle the problem of slums was to burn them. You must burn down the slums. In Bombay, and again in Delhi he said that. I do not think he meant it seriously or that it is the deliberate view of the Government. It is his personal view and if he has his way, he would burn down the slums in Bombay as well as in Delhi. But, the Government, I suppose, does not agree with the Prime Minister in this respect and is handling this matter in another manner.

[Shri Kamath]

Now, this foot note refers to the legal and administrative problems. I am rather puzzled at this phraseology here. What are these problems and how are they going to be settled? The Minister would do well to throw some light on this particular aspect of the matter. What progress has been achieved as it has been given top priority? We can appreciate the matter only then. I do not wish to say anything about the other two items. These are the two main matters which I would like the Minister to deal with.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: About the progress of work done to prevent an epidemic like jaundice breaking out, I may tell the hon. Member that the subject comes up again, as it would, in a few days when the Demands for grants are taken up. I promise I will ask my colleague to let him have a note on this and he will have another opportunity to discuss on that note.

But, in regard to the other expenditure, I would like to submit to the House that it is valid expenditure because of various schemes that have been mentioned here, all of which necessitated some additional staff.

On the question of slums, I am glad that my hon. friend does accept that the statement made by the Prime Minister was indicative of the fact that something urgent ought to be done. I can tell him that I am deeply conscious of the fact that something has to be done. We propose to do something about it in future. So, I am sure he will be satisfied with the assurance that this problem of slums is a thing which is going to engage the serious attention of the Government in the ensuing years. On the question of administrative and legal problems, I am sure my hon. friend, who, I suppose, is a good lawyer having been a Magistrate, as Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava mentioned......

Shri Kamath: I am not a lawyer.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:........ knows that in the question of slum clearance, various legal problems arise in regard to ownership, easement and various other things and these have got to be studied so that one can evaluate what the final cost would be. There must be a certain amount of what you may call legal scrutiny into these problems. That is what exactly is mentioned here. I am sure that my colleague would furnish further information in the course of the Demands for her Ministry that we may take up either at the end of this week or early next week.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 93,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

The Motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we will take up Demand No. 76—Administration of Justice under the Ministry of Law.

DEMAND NO. 76—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

The question is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 89—OTHER ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,16,18,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND No. 91—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production'."

Shri Nambiar: With regard to Demand No. 89 on page 21, the footnote reads like this:

> "The tempo of expenditure on the development of khadi and khadi industries has been steadily on the increase. In addition, a Supplementary Grant of Rs. 1·7 crores was obtained in December, 1956 for meeting a part of the expenditure on the Ambar Charka Programme. The total requirement of khadi including the Ambar Charka Programme during the current year are of the order of Rs. 11·22 crores......"

Vast sums are being spent on khadi and Ambar Charkha every year. They say that the tempo of expenditure is on the increase. So this expenditure for Khadi and Ambar Charkha will be ever on the increase to the extent of several crores of rupees. And, what is the net result of this Ambar Charkha Programme? Have the prices for khadi and handloom cloth gone down? Has it helped the cottage industries to grow? Is this Ambar Charkha a real success or is it a mere writing on water? Is there anything substantial as a result of this? Without knowing all these things it is very difficult to vote crores of rupees for this Ambar Charkha and khadi. To my knowledge it is becoming a sort of, if I may use the word,—I am sure the Treasury Benches may not like it—"humbug". It gives nothing in return to the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only Rs. 11·22 crores of which Rs. 4·87 crores are on account of loans.

Shri Nambiar: Loans for what, to produce Ambar Charkha. And, what is this Ambar Charkha producing? Khadi. To what extent does this help the cottage industries? Sir, with all humility I submit that this is a fiasco and this does not give any substantial return. Therefore, let us not indulge in extra-ordinary expenditure on Ambar Charkha and khadi. To the extent that khadi is there I agree, but let us not give more money. Let us not enter into this sort of wasteful expenditure. This is my humble submission. It may be a policy of the Government because they exist on khadi, but my humble submission is that crores of rupees are being wasted. Therefore, I submit that the Government may reconsider this and see that we do not spend much more money on these items.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I think, Sir, the hon. Member would not have said what he has said if he had had all the facts etc. about the Ambar Charkha before him. It is not a question of approaching this, if I may say so, ideologically, for or against, but scientifically, in finding out what it can give and what it can do. The Ambar Charkha, I cannot say at the present moment, that it is final or a success, but I do say that it is one of the most promising things in this particular direction, that is to say, a higher technique in hand-spinning, a small cottage machine for hand-spinning. It is being improved day to day. As it is, it is undoubtedly

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

a very considerable improvement on the old method of hand-spinning, and we believe that it is quite likely that it can become a very great improvement indeed, so that from every point of view, and looking at it purely from the scientific point of view, it is desirable to experiment and find out, because if this is a success it would mean, well, a petty revolution in a sense.

But, apart from that, one has to look at it also from another point of view; that is the social, the employment etc. point of view. One must remember that this has not taken the place of anything. There is no question of our thinking in terms of big industry being displaced by cottage industry. As things are in India, there is enormous room for both, and this is one of the most promising methods which has already yielded fairly good results and which is likely to yield, I think, much more substantial results. It is from that point of view that we are doing it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to add that so far as the quantity of 75,000 Ambar Charkhas is concerned, the employment that it has provided is somewhere in the region of five lakhs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.
>
> Demands Nos. 89 and 91."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 89—OTHER ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION.

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,1618,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'other Organisations under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND No. 91—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION.

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we go to the Demands relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

Shri Kamath: There is Demand No. 95.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a Charged item.

Shri Kamath: I want to ask some information with regard to this Demand No. 95. It relates to the Ministry of Transport. The foot note tells us that a certain firm supplied to a Regional Tourist Information Office certain articles of furniture of the value of Rs. 1,509. The firm presented a bill for the amount and in the department's cash book it was shown as having been paid. Later on the firm reminded the department for payment and then it was suspected that the entries in the cash book were not genuine. I am glad that the Government took prompt action in this matter and the cashier was placed under suspension. I only want to know some chronological facts about this matter. Here it is only said that the cashier was placed under suspension. The details have not been supplied in this note as to when the firm supplied the furniture, when the discovery was made that the entry in the cash book was not genuine and when the cashier was placed under suspension. It is also not known when the enquiry was instituted, whether it was last year or previous to that, and how far it has progressed. I want to know the details as to when the furniture was supplied, when the discovery of forged accounts in the cash book was made, how long the enquiry has been in progress and what stage it has reached up-to-date.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that information available?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As the Chair rightly pointed out, it is a Charged item, but I can let the hon. Member have that information. I will have it put on the Table of the House.

DEMAND No. 104—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 145—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

The question is:

> "That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.
>
> Demands Nos. 104 and 145."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 135—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 34,07,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

Shri Kamath: After that I would like to get some information with regard to Demand No. 109.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Sir, under Demand No. 135 a new corporation named the National Projects Construction Corporation has been brought in. This is a new item and the details given in the foot note are not quite adequate to understand the whole scheme before the Government. Evidently the Government has been feeling some difficulty in executing these projects in several parts of the country and a necessity has been felt to revitalise the entire system of construction and execution of these projects. But I do think that the constitution of a National Projects Construction Corporation may not be able to achieve the objects before the Government. If more details had been given in the note, probably I would not have stood up now to speak on the subject. I would like to elicit this information from the Minister, namely, whether the amount of Rs. 2 crores, nominal capital would be sufficient to execute these works which are spread over several parts of India costing several hundred crores of rupees, and whether recruitment to the services will

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

be made by this Corporation itself or through the Public Service Commission and whether those people who serve in this Corporation would be recruited from all parts of the country, from experienced groups of people, or only from among raw graduates from the engineering colleges. I want also to know whether the Government contemplates to have a permanent, huge fund to execute these works. In fact, a couple of crores of rupees will not be sufficient to achieve or secure the necessary financial and other assistance required for the execution of so many projects under contemplation. I want to know when this policy of having a National Projects Construction Corporation was finalised by the Government, whether every one of the State Governments has been consulted and whether the replies of all the State Governments have been received in this respect.

One of the most prominent reasons given is that the surplus equipment available in certain projects is not being utilised in other projects and as such there is a wastage by way of equipment. It is just possible for the Government to divert and probably impose such useful equipment on the other projects as well. I am informed that when the Hirakud project was completed, there was a lot of surplus material available there and that when the surplus useful material had been offered to other projects, it was not taken. But it is within the power of the Central Government to tell the other State Governments to take this equipment at a depreciated cost and use it to the best advantage and in the best possible manner. If, on the other hand, the State Governments feel that the equipment is not adequate for them, it is the engineering department which will be able to advise them fully on such matters. Recently, I was informed that when such equipment was available in Hirakud dam project, it was said that the Andhra Pradesh Government refused to take the surplus and that they wanted to book new orders for new equipment. This is a very peculiar attitude for any State Government to take. I wish that the Central Government strongly urges upon the State Governments to utilise the available surplus equipment to the best advantage and minimise the cost of construction.

I would also like to know how this Corporation is going to function and what the representation of the State Governments is in the Corporation, apart from the share capital that they would contribute, and whether the State P.W.D. Ministers or the Chief Ministers would have a representation or their representatives will have a place in this Corporation. It is a matter which requires some elucidation.

As we have had some experience about the working of such Corporations, we feel very much doubtful about the proper working of a Corporation like this. Unfortunately, whenever a new Corporation is started, the House is completely shut out from the knowledge of the working of the Corporation and opportunities for this House are not given to examine them, criticise them or to give suggestions for improvement of the administration of the Corporation. If the same is the case with this Corporation, I am afraid the Government will have to work it with great caution and with greater care.

It is sometimes felt that the Central Government is drawing away all the available talent from the States by giving them better scales of salary. When that is so, the State Governments are not able to maintain their own works or execute their own works with efficient hands, and as such it requires a good deal of consideration on the part of the Central Government as to whether it is not possible, even at this stage, to have an All-India Engineering Service so that such of those engineers as coming within the administrative sphere of the Central Government might be lent to the State Governments when they take up projects for execution. Otherwise, the disparity of the scales of salary between the Central Government and the State Governments very much affects the work of the State Governments, and as such, a good deal of thought on this matter seems to be very necessary.

We have seen that when some of these projects have been worked with great drive and direction by people with good talents, some of those officers who retire from service had to be put in similar projects with a view to see that the projects are completed expeditiously and with great efficiency. I would like to know whether such people with great experience and talent and drive in them would have opportunities for working in such Corporations like this or whether they would be eschewed under the ordinary rules of recruitment and service, and if so, to what extent the Government will be justified in denying to themselves the services of such people whose expert knowledge is always an asset to the nation.

Under these circumstances, I would ask the hon. Minister to give greater details about this and to convince the House as well as the outside public that this Corporation would work with great expedition and be of greater utility. Thus, the justification of such a Corporation will have to be established.

To examine the need and working of the National Projects Construction Corporation

I beg to move:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,07,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100,"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion moved:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,07,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100,"

Shri Kamath: I would not take more than half a minute. I would only ask the Government to explain this seeming paradox here. The paradox, to my mind, is contained at the bottom of the foot-note on page 32, in the following sentence:

> "Although the Corporation would endeavour to work at a profit, profit-making will not be its object."

It is, to my mind, a paradox. I am not an adept at explaining paradoxes nor, I presume, is the Minister in charge. So, I would ask the Finance Minister or his supreme colleague, the Prime Minister himself, to enlighten this paradox, namely:

> "Although the Corporation would endeavour to work at a profit, profit-making will not be its object."

That is my point.

Shri Nambiar: That means it will not run on a loss.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the object with which this National Projects Construction Corporation was incorporated was explained by the Minister of Irrigation and Power during the last budget session also. Subsequently, many interpellations were made and this question was discussed at length on various occasions. The idea of having such a Corporation originated at the seminar of Irrigation and Power Engineers at Srinagar in 1955. The idea behind starting such a Corporation was that various States had not sufficient administrative machinery to handle big projects. It so happened that temporarily, for two, three or five years, they had to recruit engineers and staff. When the project is complete, these people become surplus and the State, small as it is, could not afford to continue the whole army of staff which it had to engage for a

[Shri Hathi]

temporary period during the construction. The maintenance does not require such a huge staff. So, these surplus staff had to be absorbed somewhere else. The difficulty experienced by the States was that if they asked the other States to absorb them, in some cases the scales of pay would differ from State to State, in some cases the staff themselves would not like to be shifted from one State to another and so on. Also, all the attempts made by the Irrigation and Power Ministry to have an All India Service of Engineers have not yet been realised.

The second administrative difficulty experienced by the States in disposing of surplus machinery by offering it to other States was this. The States were advised and are being advised to purchase the surplus machinery and in a number of cases, it has been possible to do so. But, after all, there is a tendency of having new machinery rather than dealing with the old machinery. Although in a number of cases, all such surplus machinery has been utilised, it has not been to the extent which would satisfy us. They say, "It is not workable; it needs repairs and it would add to the maintenance charges" and so on. There are numerous excuses put forward some may be on valid grounds. Anyway, that was another difficulty.

The remedy would be to have a central pool of machinery and a central pool of surplus staff. There is also another point. We have not got a large number of contractors in this country who would be able to handle all the projects. There are only two or three big firms. Therefore, we have decided that if some corporation like the National Projects Construction Corporation could form a nucleus, it could undertake works in States where there is not adequate machinery to handle the projects. It will be open to the States to handle the projects departmentally also. But the functioning of the National Projects Construction Corporation or some such body would be advantageous in the sense that if there are surplus staff in a particular State at a particular moment, who have gained experience for 4 or 5 years, they can be absorbed here. New machinery which would be purchased would also be utilised in one project after another or simultaneously in different projects. Thus, all the available experienced technical personnel and the surplus machinery could be utilised. There might be surplus machinery and personnel in another State and there might be shortage of personnel in another State. Through this Corporation, the surplus personnel could be absorbed without much difficulty.

The decision to form this Corporation was taken at the Srinagar Seminar in 1955 and subsequently the Board of Co-ordination of Ministers also accepted this principle. Almost all the States have agreed in principle to the formation of such a corporation. But that does not mean that all the States have joined this Corporation. Seven States have joined as shareholders and for the present each State will contribute Rs. 2 lakhs; the Centre is going to contribute Rs. 10 lakhs. As the hon. Member, Mr. Reddi, said, Rs. 2 crores will not be sufficient to handle all the projects at a time. Such of those States as have sufficient personnel to handle their own projects, could do so. But the smaller States which have not got adequate machinery or personnel could give contracts to this Corporation. After all, it is going to be run in a business-like manner.

Mr. Kamath wanted me to explain the statement that although the Corporation would endeavour to work at a profit, profit-making will not be its object. That means that over and above the actual charges, some overhead charges also will have to be borne; but, it will eliminate the huge or reasonable or marginal profits that the contractors may earn and thus it will be in the interests of the nation.

So far as the other point is concerned, namely, whether the recruitment will be through the Public

Service Commission, this Corporation has been formed under the Companies Act and naturally the Corporation will recruit the engineers. They will take care to see that experienced people are taken. They will also take care to see that fresh graduates are being trained and that experienced surplus personnel are given priority.

So far as the representation of the States is concerned, all the shareholders-States will be represented on this Corporation. At present seven States are there and as and when more States come in, they will also contribute and will be duly represented.

I think I have explained the points raised by Mr. Reddi and Mr. Kamath.

Shri Kamath: You have not resolved the paradox.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has tried to resolve it.

Shri Kamath: That is not enough.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: What will be the relationship between the project control boards and this Corporation? Will this Corporation be a controlling authority or contracting authority?

Shri Hathi: The control board will be in charge of the project. The Corporation will be in the position of a contractor; they will not be the controlling authority. The control board can give the contract to this Corporation or to any other contractor.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one cut motion.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I would like to withdraw my cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 34,07,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Kamath: On a point of information, Sir, with regard to Demand No. 109. It is a rather awkward subject, but I would like to make some brief remarks and ask for some further information about what is given in the footnote there. At times figures are beyond me; they mystify me and baffle me. You are aware of the story about Randolph Churchill, who referred to the decimals as 'those damned dots' and all that.

The salary of the late Speaker has been referred to in the footnote. I do not wish to say anything personal in this connection, but I would like to have some clarification of the last portion of the footnote, namely, "debits in respect of the salary for the months of April, May, June and August, 1955. . ." etc.; July is missing. I also want to know what happened up to 1st October, 1955, because the footnote starts by saying,

> "Prior to the establishment of a separate Pay and Accounts Office, Lok Sabha, under the scheme of separation of audit from accounts from the 1st October, 1955. . ." etc.

That means up to 1st October, the old arrangement of the payment of the salary from the Ahmedabad Treasury was being continued. But here there is reference to the debits for four months only, namely, April, May, June and August. July is not there and September is not there. I do not know what happened to those months, whether he did not draw the salary or what else happened. It is stated here:

> **"Further the salary for the month of February, 1956, amounting to Rs. 1397 was......**

According to the computation based? on the earlier part of the footnote....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should not the hon. Member be more concerned with what is being drawn rather than with what is not drawn?

Shri Kamath: I am referring to the second part. Working on the basis of the first part of the foot-note, the computation comes to Rs. 2,250 a month. I think the salary was Rs. 3,000.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No; it is Rs. 2,250.

Shri Kamath: What happened to the debits in respect of salaries for July and September? That has got to be explained. The second part of the foot-note is definitely intriguing....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is another point that has been brought to my notice. The convention is that any information that is sought in respect of the Lok Sabha has to be supplied by the Lok Sabha Secretariat or the Speaker and not by any Ministry; not by the executive Government but by the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha or the Speaker. If the hon. Member wants to have some information or elucidation of the facts that are stated here, certainly, he can be supplied that information. He may have that from the office or from the Speaker. That would be supplied to him.

Shri Kamath: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So these sums are granted.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS*, 1952-53

DEMAND No. 39—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a sum of Rs. 70,084, be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953."

DEMAND No. 67—CIVIL DEFENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a sum of Rs. 2,855, be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Civil Defence' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953."

DEMAND No. 75—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a sum of Rs. 10,37,177, be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Multi-Purpose River Schemes' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953."

DEMAND No. 95—MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a sum of Rs. 43,179, be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Production and Supply' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953."

DEMAND No. 99—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a sum of Rs. 2,33,14,376. be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Civil Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953."

DEMAND No. 101—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a sum of Rs. 25,005, be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Depart-

---

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

ments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953."

DEMAND NO. 103—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a sum of Rs. 110 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Parliament Secretariat' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953".

DEMAND NO. 105—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPH'S DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a sum of Rs. 62,38,333, be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953".

DEMAND NO. 114—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a sum of Rs. 6,18,032, be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Finance' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953".

DEMAND NO. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEILTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a sum of Rs. 33,39,509, be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Health' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953".

Does any hon. Member want to speak on these?

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): One by one?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no cut motions. All these can be discussed together. Then I can place them one by one to the House, if the House wants.

Shri Kamath: I want some information with respect to Demand No. 101. Also in respect of Demand No. 99. I shall take up Demand No. 101. first.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any other hon. Member? None.

Shri Kamath: I shall take up first Demand No. 101. The foot note says:

> "The excess was due largely to more expenditure than anticipated on consumption of water and electricity towards the close of the year."

This relates to the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply and the year is 1952-53. In the last session of this Parliament, I had tabled a question with regard to the details of expenditure on the consumption of water and electricity in the residences of hon. Ministers and Deputy Ministers. The answer of the usual type was given at that time that the information was being collected and will be placed in the ordinary course on the Table. This particular demand does not pertain to last year. But, certainly in the light of that question whcih I had tabled last session, I would like to know where this particular expenditure on consumption of water and electricity was incurred, at the residence of Ministers and Deputy Ministers or somewhere else. It is not stated here as to where it was I refer to extra consumption of water and electricity. Of course, I cannot raise the question which I tabled last session. I wish I could get an answer to that also because in Delhi, the papers alleged that the bills in respect of certain Ministers' residences with respect to electricity and water supply amounted to Rs.

[Shri Kamath]

1000 a month or so. One of the papers referred to a sort of continual deepavali....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think that can be discussed in the General Budget.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): He wants to know whether that is included in this.

Shri Kamath: This is for 1952-53. I would like to get information as to the particular residence or building to which this particular demand relates.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swarn Singh): Mostly office buildings; Central offices.

Shri Kamath: That is all for the present; I shall bring up the other matter later.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I place all the Demands?

Shri Kamath: There is another point with regard to Demand No. 99. Here, the excess was mainly due to "heavy construction programme"—that is the phrase used here—"and consequently larger purchase of stores than anticipated. Stores were indented for in bulk and it was not possible to anticipate the quantities of stores....". Some of it is Charged, not Voted, because part of the construction relates to Rashtrapati's Bhavan, whether that information would be supplied in secret or in the House, I do not know. Is it sanctum santorum? I want light from you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may put that question. If the hon. Minister has the information....

Shri Kamath: I want that information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certainly, if the hon. Minister has it, that would be supplied.

Shri Kamath: Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to tell the House as to what exactly was the avy construction programme undertaken at the Rashtrapati's Estate or elsewhere. I would only like to add that the Rashtrapati himself is a man, as we know very well, of simple habits. I am sure he is averse to spending—I would not like to use the word wasting—public money on unnecessary constructions on his Estate. I do not think he approves this kind of expenditure. I would like to know whether this was really needed, whether the expenditure was made as a matter of routine or whether he approved of it. I am sure he would be the last person to ask for expenditure on his Estate from the public exchequer.

Sardar Swaran Singh: With regard to the voted amount, it has already been mentioned in the foot note that this was due to actual expenditure incurred upon stores which were ordered in bulk. Actually, it could not be anticipated at that time as to what exactly will be amount spent on various types of stores, for instance, cement, steel, bricks and the like and also electrical goods. This is mainly due to the excess amount that was spent on stocks that had been ordered.

With regard to the Charged item of Rs. 34,000 or so, these excesses are due to larger purchases for the Rashtrapati's Estate of building materials, furnishings, etc., more than what was anticipated towards the end of the financial year when it was too late to provide for necessary funds to cover the excess. These were in the normal course; there was no special item on which this amount was spent. The Public Accounts Committee desired that this should be regularised by Parliament. That is why it has come.

Shri Kamath: In the first part, what does this "heavy construction programme" refer to?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Heavy programme for construction: not that the construction itself was heavy. The programme was heavy.

Shri Kamath: Yes I know. But what was the "heavy construction programme"?

Sardar Swaran Singh: In 1952-53, if my hon. friend recalls—I think it will be difficult for him to recall, probably he was not a Member at that time—

Shri Kamath: That is why I want to know. So a lot of construction as going on in Delhi, Bombay and other places. In Delhi itself, the Office building on Queen Victoria Road was started; the M.Ps. flats also were constructed during that time and a large number of other buildings were also constructed here as well as outside, for instance, in Bombay and Calcutta Office buildings were constructed and this amount only represents the actual expenditure that was incurred against stores which were actually received and paid for during that period.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the respective Excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended the 31st day of March 1953 in respect of corresponding heads of demands entered in the second column thereof."

Demands Nos. 39, 67, 75, 95, 99, 101, 103, 105, 114, 119.

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Excess Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 39—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

"That a sum of Rs. 70,084, be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjust-

State Governments' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953."

DEMAND NO. 67—CIVIL DEFENCE

"That a sum of Rs. 2,855, be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Civil Defence' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953."

DEMAND NO. 75—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum of Rs. 1,37,177, be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953."

DEMAND NO. 95—MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY.

"That a sum of Rs. 43,179, be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Works Production and Supply for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953."

DEMAND NO. 99—OTHER CAVIL WIRKS

"That a sum of Rs. 2,33,14,376, be granted the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Civil Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953."

DEMAND NO. 101—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY.

"That a sum of Rs. 25,005 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Production and supply' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953."

DEMAND NO. 103—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT.

"That a sum of Rs. 110 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Parliament Secretariat' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953".

DEMAND No. 105—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

> "That a sum of Rs. 62,38,333 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953".

DEMAND No. 114—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

> "That a sum of Rs. 6,18,032, be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Capital outlay on the Ministry of Finance' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953".

DEMAND No. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

> "That a sum of Rs. 33,39,509 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Health' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1953."

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS* (KERALA)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the discussion and voting of Demands for grants appropriated from the Consolidatd Fund of the Kerala State for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1957 and the connected Appropriation Bill.

Five hours were allotted by the Business Advisory Committee for discussion and voting for grants on account and the connected Appropriation Bill. Of the three items we are only taking up the third portion that I have read out, i.e. discussion of appropriation from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1957 and the connected Appropriation Bill. So would hon. Members like to have some time limit fixed for this?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): We had received a small bulletin before. The impression I gathered was that it will come after the 25th, instead of debating it now.

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): May I explain the position? This is formal regularization of the expenditure for the 5 months ending the 31st March 1957. Now the Budget is coming on the 25th. That is, I think, what the hon. Member has in mind and it is the Budget for the new year that is beginning on the 1st April. We have produced a Budget till the 31st March and are asking for a token grant, so that the administration might be carried on until such time as perhaps a Government is formed and brings its own Budget and that one is going to be presented on the 25th.... ..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought that we are taking up 'Foreign Affairs' on that day.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am in the hands of the House. I may say that originally it was on the 25th. There is some legal doubt whether section 70 of the State Reorganization Act which regularizes all the procedure in regard to the changed accounts between 1st November and 31st March was enough or there should be a regular vote by a Legislature and this Parliament happens to be the Parliament for the State Legislature for the time being where we should bring it for regularization.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I was also under the impression that we had discussed in the Business Advisory Committee the new grants plus this would all come together and we will be discussing them for five hours at a stretch. I found out in the afternoon that this was immediately coming now. May I suggest that the matter be postponed, at least till tomorrow and we may take up other discussion now?

---

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): We can have a detailed discussion on the Budget. This is a formal affair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would there be any special difficulty, if hon. Members feel it would be more convenient?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I think that it is a matter of procedure. I agree with Shri Thomas that it is a formality. The only thing is there is something here on which the House may like to express an opinion. So far as this is concerned, no change can be made, because the whole thing is a formality. It is just a formal *imprimatur* the House gives for the expenditure which has been incurred, which is more or less legitimized by section 70 of the State Reorganization Act. If it is the intention of the House and the Chair agrees with that particular desire of the House that the whole thing should be taken together and no extra time to be allotted for this purpose, I shall be quite prepared to fall in line. I can only mention that hon. Members do not commit themselves in any manner by passing this because ey would have ample opportunity to criticize the Government in regard to the Budget we are going to place for Kerala.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This expenditure has already been incurred. We have only to put our seal on them and give our approval, and other matters can be discussed while we are taking up the General Budget. If hon. Members agree, we can take it up and pass it just now.

Shri K. K. Basu: (Diamond Harbour): May I suggest that we may put it off at least till tomorrow?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is alreadv in the Order Paper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We can decide it now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We are none of us prepared for it now.

Shri K. K. Basu: We shall take it up as the first thing tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If we take it up some other time, perhaps, there may be some other difficulty. Then some hon. Members may say that they are not prepared to do it. Then can we take up the General Budget now?

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): We may adjourn the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will not be possible. I find that some hon. Members have got objection to the General Budget being taken up.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The point is that if you take the Kerala, Budget now, at least our Members who are concerned with Kerala have gone away. I was under the impression that we are going to have the discussion on the 25th. If the Budget is presented, it can be just passed without discussion.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am perfectly willing. May I submit that I made my speech the other day explaining the whole position. So far as I am concerned, I have said all that I could possibly say. I can have no objection to the House deciding to pass it now, if they want it.

Shri Kamath: I would like to state that before we proceed to discuss Kerala where democracy was liquidated last year by the Government, we must have quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Bell be rung.

Now there is quorum. We may proceed with these Kerala Demands.

DEMAND No. I—AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX AND SALES-TAX

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,46,400 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Agricultural Income-tax and Sales Tax.'".

DEMAND No. II—LAND REVENUE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,25,700 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Land Revenue'".

DEMAND No. III—EXCISE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,66,100 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of "Excise'".

DEMAND No. IV—STAMPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,95,200 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Stamps'".

DEMAND No. V—FOREST

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,47,800 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Forest'".

DEMAND No. VI—REGISTRATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,02,000 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Registration'".

DEMAND No. VII—TAXES ON VEHICLES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,58,600 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'".

DEMAND No. VIII—IRRIGATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,23,100 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Irrigation'".

DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,56,600 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff'."

DEMAND NO. X—STATE LEGISLATURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,700 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. XI—ELECTIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,19,600 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Election'."

DEMAND NO. XII—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,99,200 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XIII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,13,000 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. XIV—JAILS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,86,200 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. XV—POLICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,34,300 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. XVI—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,000 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND NO. XVII—EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,19,87,500 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. XVIII—MEDICAL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,95,000 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. XIX—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,97,500 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XX—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,13,400 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. XXI—RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,47,600 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Rural Development'".

DEMAND No. XXII—VETERINARY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,92,800 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Veterinary'."

DEMAND No. XXIII—CO-OPERATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,55,900, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. XXIV—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,72,400, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. XXV—LABOUR AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,92,000, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Labour and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XXVI—CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,39,92,700, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—ELECTRICITY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,21,000, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND No. XXVIII—PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,53,000, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of Pension'."

DEMAND No. XXIX—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,38,800, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. XXX—MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,26,000, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ETC.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,40,400, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Community Development Projects etc'."

DEMAND No. XXXII—TRANSPORT SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,17,900, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION (COMMERCIAL)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 91,00,400, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation (Commercial)'."

DEMAND No. XXXIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION (NON-COMMERCIAL)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,84,200, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation (Non-Commercial)'."

DEMAND No. XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,100, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Agricultural Improvement'."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,71,100, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

DEMAND No. XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,16,82,100, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,37,500, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF OTHER WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,53,500, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of other Works outside the Revenue Accounts'."

DEMAND No. XL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TRANSPORT SCHEMES OUTSIDE THE REVENUE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,17,300, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Transport Schemes outside the Revenue'."

DEMAND No. XLI—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,000, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Commuted value of Pension'."

DEMAND No. XLII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON STATE SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,38,000, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND NO. XLIII—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,08,500, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Government'."

16 hrs.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. This is an expenditure which has been authorised to be made by the provisions of the State Reorganisation Act by the Governor of Kerala State. Although it may not be said to have been obligatory on the part of the Government to bring this before this House, it is good that it has been brought before this House for regularisation. I believe other States which are similarly placed and which have got legislatures functioning would also adopt the very same procedure and bring the expenditure authorised by the Governors under the authority of the States Reorganisation Act before their respective legislatures.

It is true we are not in a position to discuss the various Demands for want of a report on the working of the Government after 13th November, 1956. Ever since the President took over the administration of Travancore-Cochin and subsequently of Kerala, two reports have been submitted to this House, one on the 31st August, 1956 on President's rule in Travancore-Cochin, and another on the 27th October, 1956 with a supplement relating to the period till 13th November, 1956. I would request the hon. Minister to give directions so that a report may be available for our benefit before the Kerala Budget is being discussed. Otherwise I should think it will not be possible to have any useful discussion. In making my observations, I would emphasize the advisability of an up to date report.

The hon. Minister has said in his statement made on the 19th instant as follows:

> "The final results of the year are likely to show some savings which will help to improve the State's budgetary position for 1957-58."

I am not very much satisfied with that statement of the hon. Minister, if it means as a matter of fact several amounts which have been allocated are allowed to lapse. In the report on President's rule which was last submitted to this House, it has been stated that out of an amount of Rs. 16 crores set apart for developmental works under the Second Five Year Plan, the expenditure incurred till the end of October, 1956 was only Rs. 4·76 crores, that is only about one-fourth of the total outlay under the Plan. It has been assured and confidently hoped for in this report that if the then rate of expenditure would be maintained, the provision for development works would be fully utilised. I would like to know whether this anticipation contained in the report on President's rule is justified and whether the entire amount would be utilised or not. Because of the statement of the Finance Minister to which I referred, I am apprehensive that the entire amount would not be utilised.

I find from the various items given in the appendices to the detailed budget estimates that there has been mere mechanical transfer of the items that have been provided in the Budget of the Travancore-Cochin State as well as that for the Malabar area in Madras State. A review has not been conducted of the urgent requirements under the changed conditions. I would invite the attention of the Government to one item in particular to

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

show that in preparing this Budget adequate attention has not been paid to the changed circumstances.

The sea erosion in the coastal areas of Kerala has attracted all-India attention, and it is gratifying to note that the Central Government has gone to the aid of the State Government by making an allotment for anti-sea erosion works. But that has been for the area covered by Travancore-Cochin. Now by the formation of Kerala State, as we all know, the Fort Cochin area which was originally in Madras State and which was an enclave within Travancore-Cochin State has come to Kerala State. These anti-sea erosion works are being carried on from the point where this Fort Cochin area ends and from where the Travancore-Cochin area begins, in the coastal areas. Groynes and sea walls have been constructed, and that has to a considerable extent relieved that area from the ravages of the sea, but what has now happened is because these areas are protected, the ravages of the sea are now concentrated upon the Fort Cochin area which is close to the area where these groynes and sea walls are being constructed. This matter was brought to the notice of the authorities concerned that simply because provision has not been made in the previous Budget or in the grant of the Central Government for works in the Malabar area of the previous Madras State, this area has been neglected, and the result is that valuable lands, homesteads and cocoanut gardens have been eaten by the sea and damage to the extent of lakhs of rupees has been caused in that area. So I submit proper attention has not been paid to the changed situation and the changed requirements. Because this wall has been constructed in the adjoining area, the sea has its attack on the adjoining side of the Fort Cochin Taluq. I believe that area is very familiar to the hon. Finance Minister. He would agree that it is a very valuable area, and if it is eroded by the sea, it would be really disastrous to that area. Simply because that area has also not been included in the Second Five Year Plan for the purpose of this anti-sea erosion works, it should not prevent the Government extending the benefit of the works to this particular area also.

There is one other fact which I want to emphasise. Large amounts have been allocated for rural electrification works in the budget. The amounts are available, and power also is available, but I understand that the authorities concerned who have been authorised to incur expenditure, including the lower authorities or subordinates who are now entitled to incur expenditure up to Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000, have expressed their inability to spend the amount owing to want of materials, that is, posts and other materials. Since the moneys are available, and the power also is available, I feel that some way must be found for supplying the Department with the necessary materials for carrying out the rural electrification works which can very easily be done.

I would also like to point out that a substantial portion of the amount set apart for industrial development has not been utilised. There are only ten days more left for the close of the year, and I do not think that it would be possible to spend all this amount within these ten days. So far as this State is concerned it is often said 'Industrialise or perish'. But if the authorities do not really spend the amount set apart for industrial development, it will really be a sorry state of affairs. That is the caution that I would like to give to the authorities concerned.

I would urge the Central Government who are incharge now to see that the amount set apart for industrial development is spent as much as possible during this year, and the balance that remains may be carried over to the next year to be spent in addition to the ordinary allotment that would be made under the Second Five Year Plan.

Hoping that I would get a chance to have a full-dress discussion of the Kerala Budget, I would conclude by supporting the motion made by the Minister for regularisation of the expenditure incurred by the Kerala Government.

Shri Pocker Saheb (Malappuram): I would like to say only one word on this occasion. Even before the formation of the Kerala State, I had been emphasising and pointing out to the Central Government the fact that the district of Malabar was being treated very badly by the Madras Government in whose charge it was at that time, and practically no provision was made for its development in the Second Five Year Plan. I had particularly pointed out the necessity of having a paper mill in the area of Ernad and Valluvanad which form the most backward area in the whole district. The suggestion had been accepted by Government also, but somehow or other it has not come to fruition yet. I do not know whether it was the unwillingness of the Central Government or the unwillingness of the Madras Government that had stood in the way. The condition of these areas, particularly Ernad and Valluvanad is extremely backward, and the establishment of a paper mill, for which all the facilities are available there, will go some way in solving the problem of unemployment and the poverty-stricken condition of these areas. I would request the Minister to pay special attention to this aspect of the matter.

With these words, I support the motion.

Shri Nambiar: Of course, there is not much use in criticising Government at present since they have not got the time at their disposal to undo the harm that they have already done. So, let us hope that the misdeeds....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: And also pray.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that prayer left to Shri Nambiar?

Shri Nambiar: The prayer comes from the Treasury Benches.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Why? The future Kerala Government will be theirs.

Shri Nambiar: I submit that the days are numbered for the Central Government to directly control the affairs of the Kerala State.

Earlier, it had been stressed and pressed that the Central Government should not interfere with the democratic set-up that was prevailing in the Kerala State at the time of reorganisation. We had said that a State Legislature was available in Travancore, there was no need for Government to recommend to the President to intervene and stop the functioning of that Legislature. Subsequently, when the Madras State was reorganised, the Malabar portion had come away from it. The members of the Madras Legislative Assembly representing Malabar could have been allowed along with the other members of the Travancore-Cochin State Assembly to form the Legislature of the new Kerala State, and they could have been allowed to have a government of their own and run the State by themselves. But the Central Government intervened again and recommended to the President not to allow them to manage their own affairs.

The result is that today we are given this bundle of papers and we are asked to sanction every pie that has been spent in Travancore-Cochin, right from the pay of the chaprasis up to the pay of the secretaries, and we are asked to comment on this bundle of papers and give our criticisms. How are we to do it? That ought to have been the duty of the State Legislature, but the mischief was done by the Central Government not to allow that Legislature to function.

But now everything is over, and a new era is opening. And I can state with humility and precision that for the next five years there will be a stable government in Kerala. My

[Shri Nambiar]

only appeal to Government is that they should not intervene or interfere in the affairs of that State and create difficulties in the way of the new Kerala State Government. That is my only appeal. I also expect that the Central Government will do their duties to help that State Government to function in the way in which the people want.

Of course, we shall certainly put our seal of approval on this motion, because there is no meaning in criticising this, by picking up an item here and there and dealing with it. So, I am not attempting to do that. But, I would only say that let the Congress Government know that they had committed a mistake in Kerala, and they must at least now learn this lesson so that they may not repeat such mistakes with regard to the other States in future.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should be happier for the mistake.

Shri Nambiar: Certainly. But the people of Kerala suffered. Compared to other States, that is a backward State, and as such the people should not have been put to that sort of inconvenience and difficulties. Let Government learn this lesson from this particular instance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we should take up what is before us.

Shri Nambiar: That is true. That is why I am also prepared to say, as you have suggested, that I am prepared to forget the past. But let them behave properly in the future, and let us all help the young Kerala State Government which is going to take up the reins of admission in its hands. and see that it is not intefered with by the President or the Central Government.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have nothing much to say in regard to what Shri A. M. Thomas has mentioned, but I think much of it can be said again when we discuss the Kerala Budget a few days hence. I quite recognise that sometimes the prevention of sea erosion in one area invites erosion in the adjoining area. I know that engineers know about it, but nevertheless, they continue to make a mistake as my hon. friend has suggested.

He also mentioned the somewhat slow pace of developmental expenditure. He himself found a reason for it. Sometimes, it happens that we have a programme, but we do not have the material; the material takes time. It may be that time is taken because of circumstances beyond the control of Government.

Another hon. friend, Shri Pocker Saheb, mentioned about neglect of Malabar by the Madras Government. I am not quite sure that, excepting as a cry, that is very real. I think Malabar is no more and no less prosperous than the rest of the Madras State. We in the Central Government had in our own sphere tried to carry out some experiments in Malabar which, I think, have been successful. In fact, we started two-handloom industrial co-operatives in Malabar, which are doing very well. We also started an industrial estate in Palghat, where a hard-board factory and a plywood factory are coming up. Investigations in regard to paper are still going on. So far as the private sector is concerned, it is for them to open these factories. Government would certainly give them all encouragement.

If Malabar is backward, that area has been backward, even as Madras has been backward, and I do not think my hon. friend is quite right in saying that Madras has neglected Malabar. Malabar probably got as much of the expenditure of the total Madras State spent in that area as was warranted. So there is no point in going into the past. We shall probably receive some suggestions in regard to the future when we come to the discussion of the Kerala budget, and the new Government in Kerala will take the suggestions to heart and do what is necessary. Certainly the

Government of India, being responsible for the well-being of the entire country, will do what is necessary and what is their duty in regard to the well-being of any particular part of this country which is called India. But my hon. friends—particularly, my hon. friend, Shri Nambiar—have recognised that there is no point in discussing this particular motion before the House any more than what we have done. I would suggest that the House may approve of the proposals that we have put before it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper as authorised under section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:
>
> Demand Nos. I to XLIII".

The motion was adopted.

(The motions for Demands for Grants (Kerala) Expenditure from the Consolidated fund of Kerala State which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.)

DEMAND NO I—AGRICULTURE INCOME-TAX AND SALES-TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,46,400 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Agricultural Income-tax and Sales Tax.'".

DEMAND NO. II—LAND REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,25,700 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Land Revenue'".

DEMAND NO. III—EXCISE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,66,100 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Excise'".

DEMAND NO. IV—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,95,200 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Stamps'".

DEMAND NO. V—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,47,800 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Forest'".

DEMAND NO. VI—REGISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,02,000 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Registration' ".

DEMAND No. VII—TAXES ON VEHICLES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,58,600 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND No. VIII—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,23,100 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Irrigation' ".

DEMAND No. IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,56,600 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' ".

DEMAND No. X—STATE LEGISLATURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,700 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'State Legislature' ".

DEMAND No. XI—ELECTIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,19,600 as autohrised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Elections' ".

DEMAND No. XII—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,99,200 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous' ".

DEMAND No. XIII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,13,000 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Administration of Justice' ".

DEMAND No. XIV—JAILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,86,200 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Jails' ".

DEMAND No. XV—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,34,300 as authorised under

Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Police' ".

DEMAND No. XVI—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,000 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Scientific Departments' ".

DEMAND No. XVII—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,19,87,500 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Education' ".

DEMAND No. XVIII—MEDICAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,95,000 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Medical' ".

DEMAND No. XIX—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,97,500 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Public Health' ".

DEMAND No. XX—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,13,400 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Agriculture' ".

DEMAND No. XXI—RURAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,47,600 as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Rural Development' ".

DEMAND No. XXII—VETERINARY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,92,800 as authoriseed under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Veterinary' ".

DEMAND No.—XXIII—CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,55,900, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Co-operation' ".

DEMAND No. XXIV—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,72,400, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Industries' ".

DEMAND No. XXV—LABOUR AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,92,000, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Labour and Miscellaneous' ".

DEMAND No. XXVI—CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,39,92,700, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Civil Works' ".

DEMAND No. XXVII—ELECTRICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,21,000, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Electricity' ".

DEMAND No. XXVIII—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,53,000, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Pensions' ".

DEMAND No. XXIX—STATIONARY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,38,800, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Stationary and Printing' ".

DEMAND No. XXX—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,26,000, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous' ".

DEMAND No. XXXI—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,40,400, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Community Development Projects etc' ".

DEMAND No. XXXII—TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,17,900, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Transport Schemes'".

DEMAND No. XXXIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION (COMMERCIAL)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 91,00,400, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation (Commercial)'".

DEMAND No. XXXIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION (NON-COMMERCIAL)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,84,200, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation (Non-commercial)'".

DEMAND No. XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,100, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Agricultural Improvement".

DEMAND No. XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,71,100, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'".

DEMAND No. XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,16,82,100, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works'".

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,37,500, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'".

DEMAND No. XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF OTHER WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,53,500, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of other works outside the Revenue Account'".

DEMAND No. XL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TRANSPORT SCHEMES OUTSIDE THE REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,17,300, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the

President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Transport Schemes outside the Revenue'".

Demand No. XLI—Commuted value of Pensions

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,000, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Commuted value of Pensions'".

Demand No. XLII—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,38,000, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading'".

Demand No. XLIII—Loans and Advances by the State Government

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,08,500, as authorised under Section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges for the last five months of the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Government'".

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the general discussion on the General Budget for which 10 hours have been allotted.

Under rule 226(3), I fix that fifteen minutes will be the time-limit ordinarily for every hon. Member, excepting the Finance Minister for whom one hour or more will be allowed, if necessary, for reply.

So far as leaders of particular Groups are concerned, if they want some more time, they can take up to a maximum of thirty minutes.

राजमाता कमलेन्दुमति शाह (जिला गढ़वाल, पश्चिम व जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल व जिला विजनौर, उत्तर) : श्रीमान डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह धन्यवाद मुझे नहीं चाहिए और मैम्बरों को चाहिए।

राजमाता कमलेन्दुमति शाह : मुझे जनरल बजट पर बोलने का मौका मिला है इसकी मुझे बहुत खुशी है।

सबसे पहली बात जो मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहती हूं वह यह है कि हमारे जंगलात बहुत बुरी तरह से काटे जा रहे हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि वह प्रान्तीय सरकार को यह बताये कि इस प्रकार से जंगल न काटे जायें। जो जंगलात के अधिकारी हैं वे एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि उनको जंगलात लगाने हैं और दूसरी तरफ वे उनको बुरी तरह से काटते हैं। वे ऐसी जगहों के जंगल काटते हैं और ऐसी जगहों पर लगाते हैं कि जिससे जनता को बहुत असुविधा होती है। रियास्त के विलीनिकरण से पहले जरमनी से एक विशेषज्ञ आया था। उसने बहुत अच्छी तरह जंगलों के हिस्से बनाये थे और बतलाया था कि किस प्रकार से उनका प्रबन्ध किया जाये। उसने इस विषय पर बहुत सी किताब लिखीं थीं जिनके अनुसार प्रबन्ध

करने से काटते जाने पर भी जंगल पर कभी खत्म न हों। उसने छोटे छोटे ब्लाक्स बनाये थे जिनको क्रम से काटा और बसाया जाता था। उस तरह से यदि काम किया जाये तो जैसे जैसे जंगल काटे जायें वैसे वैसे नये जंगल भी पैदा होते जायेंगे। यदि वर्तमान प्रान्तीय सरकार के जंगलात के अधिकारी उस नियम का पालन करें तो काटने पर भी जंगल खत्म न हों और आय भी बढ़ती जाये। मेरे पति के समय में उन जंगलों से २३ लाख रुपये की सालाना आय होती थी लेकिन अब मालूम नहीं इनको काट कूट कर क्या रहेगा। इसलिए मेरा पहला अनुरोध यह है कि इन जंगलात को इस तरह से न काटा जाये। मैं यह मानती हूं कि जंगलों की व्यवस्था करना प्रान्तीय सरकार का कर्त्तव्य है और केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह सिर दर्द नहीं लेना है। लेकिन जब प्रान्तीय सरकार इन जंगलात को काट कूट कर खत्म कर रही हो तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि वह प्रान्तीय सरकार को जंगलात को बुरी तरह काटने से रोके। सरकार जानती है कि इस प्रकार जंगलात काटने से क्या क्या हानियां होंगी। सबसे पहली बात तो यह होगी कि कुछ भी बाकी नहीं रहेगा और कुछ वर्षों में जंगल खत्म हो जायेगा। दूसरी हानि यह होगी कि जंगल कट जाने से पहाड़ों का इरोजन होगा और पहाड़ गिर जायेंगे और जो बाढ़ें अभी आती है उनसे दस गुनी ज्यादा आने लगेंगी।

जंगलात के अधिकारी जो नये जंगल लगाते हैं उनको गांवों के नजदीक लगाते है जिससे कि गांव वालों को अपने पशुओं को चराने की और लकड़ी लेने की सुविधा नहीं रहती। ऐसी अवस्था में वे सोचते हैं कि कहां चले जायें क्योंकि उन गांवों में उनका निर्वाह कठिन हो जाता है। इस विषय में मैंने कंजरवेटर साहब से बात की पर इस पर कोई विचार नहीं हो रहा है। ७६०० मील का जिले में दौरा करने के बाद उन के जंगलों का सारा नक्शा मेरी आंखों के सामने है। मैंने अधिकारियों को बतलाया भी था कि कौन कौन से ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां जंगल लगाने चाहिएं लेकिन इस ओर उन्होंने ध्यान नहीं दिया। वह मेरी बात नहीं मानते।

दूसरा मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि हमारे यहां यातायात के साधन बहुत कम हैं कल भी मैं ने इस विषय में निवेदन किया था। मेरा निवेदन है कि हमको यातायात की अधिक सुविधायें दी जायें। जब तक हमें वह सुविधा नहीं मिल जायेगी मैं बार बार मंत्री महोदय से इस विषय में प्रार्थना करती रहूंगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्र से जो धनराशि प्रान्त को यातायात के लिए दी जाती है वह यहां से सीधी जिलों को ही बांट दी जाये। कमांऊं डिवीजन में पांच जिले हैं। इन सब जिलों के लिए यहां से इकट्ठी रकम दी जाती है और उसका वितरण प्रान्तीय सरकार पर छोड़ दिया जाता है। जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि अधिकांश रकम नैनीताल, अलमोड़ो आदि जिलो पर खर्च हो जाती है और टिहरी गढ़ाल को बहुत कम मिलती है और जो मिलती भी है वह भी साल के अन्त में मिलती है जिस से उस को पूरा खर्च नहीं किया जा सकता और वह लैप्स हो जाती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि या तो यह रकम सीधी हर एक जिले को यहां से दी जाये अथवा प्रान्तीय सरकार को यह आदेश दिया जाये कि फला फलां जिले को इतनी रकम दी जाये। यदि ऐसा नहीं होगा तो हमको हमारा पूरा हिस्सा नहीं मिल पायेगा।

दूसरा निवेदन मुझे यह करना है कि हमारे यहां से अच्छी अच्छी नदियां निकलती हैं लेकिन मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि न अभी तक हमारे यहां कोई बांध बनाया गया और न बिजली के उत्पादन का कोई प्रोजेक्ट जारी किया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि हमको बिजली का कोई प्रोजेक्ट दिया जाये ताकि हमारे यहां सब जगह बिजली जा सके और उससे छोटे बड़े उद्योग चल सकें और कुटीर उद्योगों का विकास हो सके।

[राजमाता कमलेन्दुमति शाह]

और चीजों के बारे में मैं अभी पूरी तरह विचार नहीं कर सकती हूं। उनको मैं लिख कर भेज दंगी। अभी मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना है।

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): Sir, we have started discussing the General Budget for 1957-58 one year after the Second Five Year Plan has commenced. But we find that the hopes that were raised in the minds of the people in connection with the adoption of the Second Five Year Plan are not going to be fulfilled if the Government continue to follow the taxation policy and other policies in respect of agriculture and industry, as they are doing now. Here, according to the figures that are given in the proposed Budget, we note that a certain allocation has been made, although these are not the final and detailed figures for the entire year will come later on and a detailed discussion would take place. We find that due attention is not being paid to the basic objective which was announced in connection with the Second Five Year Plan. There, it was said that the object of the Plan is to raise the standard of living of the people, to reduce inequalities in income and to help the rapid industrialisation of the country.

We find that the policy of Government with regard to taxation continues to be such as to increase the burden on the common people with the result that there is very little chance of their standard of living being raised. Along with that we note also that the hope of getting more financial assistance for the development of cottage industry is also not going to be fulfilled. Previously, we have noted that the amounts earmarked in the Budget for the development of several cottage industries were not spent and there were large savings. We do not find any change during the first year of the Second Five Year Plan.

As regards the working of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, I find that one project has been adopted with regard to my State, West Bengal; that is the Kansawati Reservoir Project. I had occasion to speak on this subject several times and I had demanded that the Kansawati Project should be taken up with Silawati River Project. There has been some modification with regard to these projects and it has already been expressed by the project authorities that the amount that is necessary to be spent during the Second Five Year Plan period, has not been allocated and there may be difficulty. It has been mentioned in the modified report of the project itself. So, I would invite the attention of this Ministry to this matter and request them to consider very seriously the implications of it because it was said in different quarters that this project will not only help to irrigate large famine-stricken and scarcity areas but reduce the devastation caused by floods in the lower regions. But, unless this Silawati is taken up along with Kansawati project, it will not give the full benefit. So, I would urge upon the Government to consider even at this stage the modification of the project further and make a proper survey of the lower regions.

It has been clear with regard to the Damodar Valley Project that due attention was not paid to the lower valleys. There was an enquiry committee but the report has not so far been published. There have been other committees also to enquire into this matter—the large-scale devastations in the lower regions recently. So, we are afraid that with regard to the lower regions of these rivers Silawati and Kansawati also, unless certain steps are taken to survey the regions and make modifications in the plan and add certain subsidiary projects, there will be some kind of difficulty. I would request the Ministry to consider the position of the lower regions of these rivers.

I know from experience that several changes have taken place in the lower valleys of the Kansawati; but so far as these projects are concerned, they have not paid due attention to these regions. Previously, there was one main river and several branches; but, now, conditions have altered. There is no water during summer or winter in the lower regions of the main river. Other branches are carrying the main flood of the rivers. As such the conditions in the lower regions have altogether changed and so it is very necessary that they should look into the existing conditions and make a survey not only of the upper regions which they have done but of the lower regions also so that the devastations caused by floods almost every year may be stopped and, at the same time, water may be utilised for irrigating other areas. This is one suggestion I have to make in connection with this project. I would request the Ministry to consider the demand which the project officials have made in their modified report about the necessity of making large allocations during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Then, I would say something with regard to the objective of the Second Five Year Plan, namely, the reduction of inequalities. This has been one of the laudable objects announced in the Plan. But from the practice of the Government in the working of the Plan we do not find that they have taken any concrete steps which will really reduce the wide disparties in income existing at the present time. If it is to be achieved then it is very necessary that Government should take concrete measures.

There has been tax evasion, according to Mr. Kaldor to the extent of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 crores every year. There is no serious attempt to plug the loopholes and to remove this lacuna. But, at the same time, they are imposing indirect taxes on the people by imposing heavy taxes on essential commodities. While they fail to exercise sufficient control over banks and other speculators, they are going on increasing the taxes on cloth, oil etc. Unless this policy is changed, it would not be possible to show to the country, to the low income group people particularly, at the end of the Second Five Year Plan that they have reduced this inequality to any extent.

It has been pointedly mentioned by Mr. Kaldor at the beginning of his report that if along with this policy of taxation they indulge in deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 1200 crores during this Plan period, then, it will by no means reduce the inequalities but it will rather increase those existing now. In view of these observations made by an eminent expert, I would urge upon Government to consider it very seriously even now and take such steps for raising the resources as will not increase the burden on the common people but will tax those people whose income is increasing due to the policy of the Government by which wealth is being concentrated in the hands of the few.

Lastly, I would say a few words with regard to the necessity of making a proper survey of the Rupnarain river in my State. There was some survey made previously, but no plan was evolved to make the river navigable and to narrow it so as to maintain the depth of the river. The result has been that it is increasing the floods and at the same time making the transport problem more difficult. Sometime back they promised to look into the matter and to evolve a suitable plan for removing these difficulties. But now we find that there is a proposal to construct a new bridge at Kolaghat to connect with the national highway from Calcutta to Bombay on either side. They are thinking only of a bridge of the type that exists at present. There is not going to be a hanging bridge, but it will be a bridge of the traditional type with pillars to support it. If a hanging bridge is

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

not constructed at Kolaghat, it will create further difficulties so far as the Rupnarain river is concerned, and it will mean great difficulty for trade and commerce with regard to the neighbouring areas in the districts of Midnapore, Howrah and Hooghly. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to look into this matter and take suitable steps so that there may be a hanging bridge and there may be some project to improve the condition of river transport in the Rupnarain river.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav (Ambad): I rise to say a few words regarding the General Budget, especially in connection with the Marathwada area after it has been merged in Bombay State.

It is a well-known fact that this area, Marathwada, consisting of 5½ districts, formerly was part of Hyderabad State, but in view of the States' reorganisation, it has been merged in Bombay State, and so the schemes in the Second Five Year Plan so far as this area is concerned may remain intact. I urge that precautions will have to be taken to see that the schemes mentioned in the Second Five Year Plan by the Hyderabad Government are well executed and they are taken proper care of. This area, as is known to all, has been all along neglected and remains undeveloped. Due proportion of amount for the development of this area was not at all provided by the former Hyderabad Government.

While allotting the amount in the Second Plan, it is known that about Rs. 25·6 crores or so has been allotted for the various schemes and development of this area. Many will think that this allotment does not bear a proper proportion of the Budget, but falls much short of the needs of this area. I would request the Central Government to see that not only this amount of Rs. 25·6 crores should be spent over the development of this area in the Second Plan, but something more is added to it. Various other schemes which are not taken into the Second Plan owing to lack of funds should be considered as promised in response to our representations through the Ministry in this connection. Of course, this area, being undeveloped, requires development in various aspects, and the first and foremost need is that of irrigation schemes. There is no major irrigation scheme in the First Plan for this area. Only one major irrigation scheme has been taken in the Second Plan, that is, the Purna project, and we hope that this project will be completed during the second Plan period and the two districts in that area will be properly developed. I hope that the scheme will be started and executed during the Second Plan period within the scheduled time.

Apart from this scheme, as has been suggested in our representations to the Planning Commission and the Ministry concerned, the Godavari project in the Beed district can be undertaken, which will be of a major nature. The Ministry has told us that the project will be considered in the proper perspective and survey reports made in the near future. If that project is taken on hand and completed, I think the other two districts will be well developed, and the complaint of drought and want of irrigation will be removed so far as Marathwada area is concerned. This area has been transferred now to Bombay State where there might be various other schemes, and unless the Centre gives its attention for the development of this area, that State, which has various other schemes in respect of its other regions, may not consider this area as intensively as the Centre can do. Therefore, I request the Central Government to see that not only the projects which are undertaken in the Second Plan are executed, but some new surveys, such as the Godavari project in Beed district and other schemes might be considered. The State Government also should do its best for the development of this area. Apart from these development schemes, the educational needs of this area are also very strong. They have been overlooked for a long time. The necessity for a Marathwada University has been felt very keenly after Hyderabad's disintegration and the integration of this area into the Bombay State. The Bombay State has kindly consented to help us and has promised to establish the University. But, it means expenditure. I may request the Government to arrange for some extra funds through the University Grants Commission and make provision for the development of the University.

I may make the old complaint again. The only broadcasting station at Aurangabad has been closed for the last four years. Various representations were made to the Ministry. That station was the best in that area and it should be opened. It was arbitrarily closed on some pretext that it was a small station and the expenditure incurred on it was comparatively greater, and that in the new set-up more powerful stations were required. We were promised that a station will be given to us in the Second Plan. It should again be established at Aurangabad, that being the best place in that area for such a station. I hope this long-felt need of that area will be taken up as early as possible.

I shall then plead the cause of Aurangabad city. It has now become the centre of one division of the Bombay State. It is also an important city from the tourist point of view. Tourists from various parts come there to go to Ellora and Ajanta. The hon. Minister, Shri Datar, came to that city while he was on tour and he felt the necessity for the development of that city. He was kind to grant about Rs. 18 or Rs. 20 lakhs for the development of that city and for constructing a road to Ajanta. All important persons who come to Ellora and Ajanta lose their good [illegible] happy condition of the city while going back as they have to come to Aurangabad to get into the train. For all these reasons, it has to be developed in a proper manner.

About other developmental activities, I may say that there are very few community projects in Marathwada. The NES blocks also fall far short of the needs of the people. Particular attention will have to be paid for the development of these projects in this area. It is an undeveloped area and no major projects are possible. Some special attention will have to be given for the small schemes in that area. More NES blocks and two or three community projects more will have to be given to that area. Then only more villages will come under these projects and will be properly developed.

Lastly this area has substantial potentialities for future development. More educational facilities should be provided. Agricultural development is possible here. Cotton is the main product of that area and the other agricultural products are wheat, jowar and so on. But, because this area was not properly looked after, even the agricultural development has not taken its proper shape. If proper attention is paid it will become the most valuable part of the Bombay State. Some smaller irrigation schemes should be given to this area and if this is done, it will be one of the richest parts of the Bombay State.

Shri Keshavaiengar (Bangalore North): Sir, I crave the indulgence of this august House to make a few general observations at this stage of the discussion. It is with considerable pain at my heart that I am constrained to make these observations on certain things which I was compelled to observe while we contacted the people of our country rather closely during the recent elections. We have been saying that the period of elections is

[Shri Keshavaiengar]

an opportunity for educating the people of our country. I find from experience that the people took it as a great opportunity to educate the representatives. I am constrained to submit to this House that, except perhaps the international situation and the External Affairs Department of our Government, almost every other Department of our activity was very seriously questioned by the people.

17 hours.

We talk many times "first things first". In fact, the Finance Minister was pleased to make use of that observation in his speech even during this session. I feel that all priority of attention has to be paid to the lowest strata of society in our country. When we go to the city areas, particularly, it is the slums that require our utmost attention. But, what is it that we have been doing. What is it that is happening in several cities? In the city of Bangalore we had about 36 slums in the year 1950. Today they have enormously increased and the number is coming to about 92 slums which are on the records of the Corporation. I have been finding that the policy adopted by the Government, so far as the improvement and clearance of slum areas in the cities are concerned, has not been bringing about any tangible results. It looks as though the bottleneck lines in the fact that the State Governments or the Corporations are required to contribute their quota of the expenditure involved. If we are earnest about clearing the slums and improving them, if we are earnest to take first things first, I think some arrangement has to be made and some solution has to be evolved in order to meet this expenditure on the part of the Central Government itself. Nearly about one-fifth of the population in the city of Bangalore is living in slum areas; perhaps the salubrious climate of Bangalore and the several industries that have come about in that city have given room for this growth of the city. In addition, it has also been the capital of the new State of Mysore. As such, unless we tackle this problem of improving and clearing the slum areas in the cities, particularly in the city of Bangalore, I am afraid we shall be faced with more important problems which we may not be able to tackle.

Then with regard to the housing of the people, it was an eye-opener to me, when I found while we were moving about in the Civil Station and other parts of the city, that even in big bungalows five or six Anglo-Indian and other families are living in one room where previously there used to be only one family. This is the position in big bungalows, let alone the un-inhabitable portions of the city which have been enormously overcrowded now. On investigation—what little I could investigate—I found that the grants given by the Central Government are not sanctioned in time with the result that even the low-income groups, in fact, have not been able to get any benefit from the grants given for solving the housing problem in the cities. Hundreds and thousands of applications have been called for by co-operative societies, scrutinised and sanctioned, but the grants are not forthcoming with the result that no houses are being built. There is any amount of welcome on the part of the people concerned in order to engage themselves actively in this field of activity for providing themselves with better houses. But, unfortunately, the part that the Government has to play is not being played properly. I was surprised to find that enormous expenditure has been incurred on mansion-like buildings for accommodating the new Ministers. A series of buildings have been built but none of the Ministers has occupied any of these buildings and they have been allowed to remain vacant. The quarters built for the labour population have been allotted to the incoming staff whereby large numbers of the labour population are left without proper accommodation. Even with regard to this [illegible] problem with very great pains I have to submit that some revolutionary aspect has to be found out in order to overcome the red tapeism so far as grants and other things are concerned.

17.06 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

With regard to the industrial side I am constrained to find that even in the public sector the relationship between the employees and the management has not been what it ought to be. In fact, the employees of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., in the city of Bangalore —their number is about 20,000—have been absolutely constitutional in their demands, have been absolutely gentlemanly and respectful in their action and conduct, but, unfortunately, it looks as though the Government is likely to penalise them for their behaviour. In other institutions where we have found lack of good behaviour in going on strikes the reliefs sought for have been granted. But, so far as this institution is concerned, for no fault of the employees they are being denied their legitimate demands, even an ordinary demand like a reference of their demands to a Tribunal. The Mysore Government is ready and willing to refer it but, unfortunately, I do not know where the bottle-neck is, the Centre has not given the "no objection" signal. I do not understand for what purpose we are unnecessarily driving the employees to a serious situation. Therefore, that relationship has also got to be set right. I feel that, so far as the public sector is concerned, we must set up a sort of ideal relationship for the private sector to adopt and follow. Unfortunately, that has not been the case. I would like to bring that feature to the notice of the Government taking advantage of this opportunity.

Even in the private sector, we have been saying so many times that we want to give every encouragement to the private sector. But what is it that we are doing? The metre gauge section of the Railways is more prominently at work in the south. We also find that wagon construction is done only in Calcutta and other places and transhipped at very great cost to the south. Even when earnest and sincere efforts are made and good endeavour is coming forward from the private sector for construction of wagons, a satifactory tackling of the problem is not made. I am at a loss to know why this kind of treatment is being afforded to the private sector. There also I think we have to change our outlook. We must give the private sector every encouragement possible, so long as they keep themselves in line with the policies and principles involved in our planning. If in spite of their doing it we do not give them the proper encouragement, I am really sorry to say that our treatment of the private sector is certainly not what we profess it to be.

As regards the distribution of Central Government scholarships for Backward Classes and other people, the position is that orders lapse and renewal of scholarships is not made. There is not only one sphere of activity in which we are put, to test and called to question so far as our affairs are concerned. I am constrained to make these observations; these things could certainly be modified and set at rest if only we put our heart into them. So far as the distribution of scholarships in time is concerned, it could easily be done if only we expedite and find out some of the ways and means of overcoming some of the rules that stand in our way. Unless we grant these scholarships in time for those unfortunate and poor children, I think it will tantamount to not granting them at all. I am aware of several instances which have been brought to my notice, where renewal of scholarships is not being made in time and consequently the full fees are to be paid into the college or schools. If the full fees are not paid, the poor boys have got to go without sitting for the public examinations of the year. Such a state of affairs is, to say the least, anything but satisfactory.

I would like to bring one other point for consideration, and that is regarding the question of the primary

[Shri Keshavaiengar]

needs of the citizens, namely, water-supply. Water was in free supply in the city of Bangalore, and no other city had such a good supply of water. But now, there has been such a great scarcity that water is being supplied to the several localities in the city at all sorts of unearthly hours, as for instance, from 11 P.M. in the night to 2 o'clock in the early morning. At such time water is supplied to the several extensions. What is the fact of the people living in those areas? I am told that the only difficulty is that the schemes are not being properly and quickly sanctioned by the Central Government and the funds that are needed for the purpose are not being given at the opportune time. There is some bottle-neck somewhere. If only I am able to bring an iota of attention on the part of my friends on the Treasury Benches regarding these matters, I shall be much gratified with the observations that I have made in this House.

I shall be immensely happy and grateful if the Government is pleased to find out the ways and means of controlling the rise in prices of all the necessities of the common man. The prices are shooting up enormously, and merely withholding the credit for the middleman and telling him not to stock the grains is not enough. Unless some more rigid steps are taken and the prices are brought down, the people will not be in a position to appreciate the way in which we tackle our problems. With these few words, I have no other alternative except to support the Demands made before this House.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon)—*rose.*

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member wish to speak?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Yes.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): How long are we sitting?

Mr. Chairman: As long as the House wishes. A few words may be spoken by the hon. Member.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I do not want to speak only a few words. If the Chair wants to adjourn the House he may kindly adjourn the House. I shall speak tomorrow. If the House so wishes, the House may be adjourned. With your permission, Sir, I shall be in possession of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Yes; you can begin

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am also on my legs.

Mr. Chairman: Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव : माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका बड़ा मशकूर हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका अता फरमाया।

आज जो देश की हालत है वह, जैसा कि श्री केशव अय्यंगार जी ने फरमाया, सभी मम्बरान पर रोशन है क्योंकि वे अपनी अपनी कांस्टीटएंसीज का ताजा ताजा दौरा करके आये हैं। लोगों की तकलीफ हम पर अच्छी तरह रोशन हो गयी हैं। यह सही है कि यह कहा जाता है कि यह हम अपनी कांस्टीट्एंसीज में लोगों को ऐजूकेट करने के लिए जाते हैं लेकिन यह भी सही है कि हम हर बार ज्यादा एजूकेट होकर वापस आते हैं। आज मेरे दिल में लोगों की तकालीफ का अहसास बहुत विविड है क्योंकि मैंने उनको अभी अपनी आंखों से देखा है। ऐसा अहसास मुझे पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन सब को यहां बयान करूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि आप मुझे ऐसा करने का लिए कल मौका अता फरमाव।

Mr. Chairman: The House stand adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 22nd March, 1957.

DAILY DIGEST

[*Thursday, 21st March, 1957*]

COLUM COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . 221—24

The following papers were laid on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957, published in the Notification No. 770, dated the 10th March, 1957, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(2) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each.

(i) Supplementary Statement No. I. Fourteenth Session 1956, of Lok Sabha.

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII. Thirteenth Session, 1956, of Lok Sabha.

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. XIV. Twelfth Session, 1956, of Lok Sabha.

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XVI. Eleventh Session, 1955, of Lok Sabha.

) Supplementary Statement No. XIX. Tenth Session, 1955, of Lok Sabha.

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XXV. Ninth Session, 1955, of Lok Sabha.

(3) A copy of each of the four Notifications, under section 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948.

(4) A copy of the Agreement for relief from or the avoidance of double taxation of income between the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 456, dated the 6th February, 1957.

(5) A copy of S.R.O. No. 3134, dated the 21st December, 1956, under sub-section (3) of Section 641 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(6) A copy of each of the two Notifications, under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956, making certain amendments in the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms, 1956.

(7) A copy of the Hyderabad State Bank (Compensation) Rules, 1956, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 2274, dated the 4th October, 1956, under sub-section (3) of Section 41 of the State Bank of Hyderabad Act, 1956.

(8) A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 217, dated the 19th January, 1957, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, making certain further amendment to the Employees Provident Funds Scheme, 1952.

(9) A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 218, dated the 19th January, 1957, under sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

(10) A copy of S.R.O. No. 529, dated the 16th February, 1957, issued under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

COLUMNS

(ii) A copy of the Minutes of the sitting of the Rules Committee held on the 19th March, 1957.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—PRESENTED . 224

Sixty-eighth Report was presented.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE—ADOPTED . . . 224-25

Forty-eight Report was adopted.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT . . 225—53

Discussion on the motion on Address by the President was concluded. On the amendment moved by Dr. Rama Rao, the House divided Ayes. 17; Noes 172. The amendment was accordingly negatived. On the amendment moved by Shri T.K. Chaudhuri, the House again divided Ayes 18; Noes. 168. The amendment was accordingly negatived. The amendment moved by Shri V.G. Deshpande was barred and all the other amendments were withdrawn. The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1956-57. . . . 253—74

Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of Railways for 1956-57 were discussed and the Demands were voted in full.

COLUMNS

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS 1956-57 . . . . . . 274—315

Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1956-57 relating to various Ministries were discussed and the Demands were voted in full.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS 1952-53 . . 315-23

Demands for Excess Grants for 1952-53 were discussed and the Demands were voted in full.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (KERALA) . . . . 323—55

Demands for Grants appropriated from the Consolidated Fund of the Kerala State authorised under section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 for the last five months of the financial year 1956-57 were discussed and the Demands were voted in full.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION . . 355-72

General Discussion on the General Budget, 1957-58 commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 22ND MARCH, 1957—

Further General discussion on the General Budget, 1957-58 and Private Members' Resolutions.